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81a
FLORÆS PARADISE,
Beautified and adorned with
sundry sorts of delicate fruites
and flowers, 969. a 41

By the industrious labour of
H. P. Knight:

With an offer of an English Antidote,
(being a present, easie, and pleasing remedy in
violent Feavers, and intermitting Agues) as
also of some other rare inventions,
fitting the times.

Hys fruere, & expect a meliora.



AT LONDON,
Printed by H. L. for William Leake:
and are to be sold in Paules Church-
yard, at the signe of the holy
Ghost. 1608.

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TO THE STVDIOUS
and well-affectēd
Reader.



*Having out of mine
owne particular ex-
perience, as also by
long conference with
diverse gentlemen of
good skill and practice, in the alte-
ring, multiplying, enlarging, plan-
ting, and transplanting, of sundry
sorts of fruites & flowers, at length
obtained a pretie volume of experi-
mentall observations in this kinde:
And not knowing the length of my
dayes, nay, assuredly knowing that*

To the Reader.

they are drawing to their periode, I am willing to vnfolde my Napkin, and to deliuer my poore talent abroad, to the profit of some, who by their manuall workes, may gaine a greater imployment, then heeretofore in their vsuall callings: and to the pleasuring of others, who delight to see a raritie spring out of their owne labours, and to provoke Nature to play, and to shew some of her pleasing varieties, when shee hath met with a stirring workman.

*I hope, so as I bring substantiall and approoued matter ~~with~~ mee, though I leaue method at this time to Schoolemen, who haue alreadie written many large and methodicall volumes of this subiect (whose labours haue greatly furnished our Studies and Libraries, but little or
nothing*

To the Reader.

nothing altered or graced our Gardens and Orchards) that you will accept my skill, in such a habit and forme as: shall thinke most fit and appropriate for it; & giue me leaue rather to write briefly & confusedly, with those that seeke out the practicall, and operative part of Nature wherevnto but a few in many ages haue attained, then formally and largely, to imitate her Theorists, of whom each age affoordeth great store, and plenty.

And though amongst these two hundred experiments (wherof some are but mine owne Conceits and Quæres, and some, the reports of other mens practices) there happen a few to faile, vnder the workmans hand: yet seeing they are such as carry both good sense and probabili-

To the Reader.

tie with them, I hope in your curtesies I shall find you willing to excuse so small a number, because I doubt not, but that you shall finde good satisfaction in the rest.

*And let not the concealing, or rather the figuratiue describing of my first & principall secret, withdraw your good and thankfull acceptation, from all that are subsequent; on which, I haue bestowed the plainest and most familiar phrase that I can: for, Io. Baptista Porta himselfe, that gallant and glorious Italian, without craning any leane or pardon, is bold to set downe in his *Magia naturalis*, amongst many other conclusions of Art and Nature, foure of his secrete skills, viz. concerning the secrete killing of men; the precipitation of salt out of sea water; the mul-*

tiple-

To the Reader.

tipling of Corne two hundred fold,
which elsewhere I haue discovered;
and the puffing vp of a little past, to
the bignes of a foot-ball, in an ob-
scure and ænigmaticall phrase. And
I make no question, but that if hee
had knowne this part of vegetable
Philosophy (whereof Cornelius A-
grippa doth write most learnedlie,
though exceeding darklie, in the 3.
first bookes of his Occulta Philoso-
phia, which I haue abbridged, and
made ready for the Presse) he wold
haue penned the same as a Sphinx,
and rolld it vp in the most cloudy &
darksome speech that he could possi-
bly haue devised.

This Author, I say, bath embolde-
ned me, and some Writers of more
worth, and higher reach then him-
selfe, haue also charged mee, not to

disperse

To the Reader.

disperse or divulgate a secret of this nature, to the common and vulgar eye, or eare of the world.

Now, in part of amends for this my presumptiō, I haue heer thought good, respecting the liues & healths of the Nobility and Gentry of this Land most princ:pally, and to giue some testimonial also of the long expected fruites of my chymicall labours, to make a pub.ique offer of a spagiricall Antidote (which I haue prepared, and whereof I haue had sufficient experience already) to all such of them as prefer bona corporis, before bona Fortunæ; wishing, or rather advising euery man of sort or abilitie, not to bee at any time without a dose thereof in his bosom; because no man knoweth, what suddaine and vnexpected cause he may
haue

To the Reader.

haue to vse it. It serveth specially to master, and extirpate the venome, of that most fearefull, and infecti-ous disease of all the rest, which wee tearme the plague. It is also most excellent, in all violent and burning Feavers, and in all sorts and kindes of poison whatsoever: wherein, no Terra Lemnia, Sigillata, Bezoar Stone, or Vnicornes horne, that e-uer I could see, though taken in a double proportion, can match it, or shewe it selfe equivalent. And in Quotidians, Tertians, and double Tertians (I cannot speake much of Quartanes, because I haue not had any great experience therein) I dare commend it, and will wage for it to any reasonable summe, against any animall, or vegetable medicine whatsoever.

To the Reader.

In the trembling or passion of the hart, it is singular: and till it please God to blesse me with the true Oleum Solis, that hath passed all his philosophicall Rotations in Cælo Philolophorum, I will hazard and set my rest vpon it.

Eight graines of this medicine, are sufficient for the highest and extreamest sicknesse: it worketh without any violence to nature; nay, in Agues, scarce with any sensible motion: it provoketh neither siege nor vomit: it giueth no offence at all, either to the taste, smell or stomack: it decaieth not. The onely care that is heerein to be obserued, is, that it be taken presently after the poyson; & so, of the infection of the Plague, or burning Feauer: or, at the least, before the plague or Feauer haue vi-

olently

To the Reader.

olently possessed the hart : and upon the first symptome (or presently after) that sheweth it self in any of the intermitting Agues, or within one howre before the coming of the fit, if you cā ghesse at any certainty. And yet I haue known many cured therewith, hauing taken the same in the midst of their cold : neither haue I secne it faile, but in one particular person to this day; though it hath bin ministred of my free gift, to many of my dearest friendes, to my great charge.

Concerning the matter of this medicine, I wold there were such store as I could wish; and I would the provision & preparation thereof, could be effected in any reasonable time : or rather I could wish, that seeing the matter is exceeding scarce, and

hard

To the Reader.

hard to come by, & the preparation long and tedious, that it wold please God to free this Land of such heauie visitations, as our late sinnes haue iustly brought vpon vs; and that he wold be pleased, rather to giue vs cause to praise him still for his mercies, then for his medicines.

Yet, to giue some supply to this defect, if my store shoulde happen to faile me, I haue also another extract for intermitting Agues, whereof I haue had more experience in this kind; and which seldome faileth at the second or third taking, & often helpeth at the first: which also worketh no euacuation, except a little by way of transpiration in sweat. And it is pleasing enough to take: but a greater doze thereof is requisite then of the other.

And

To the Reader.

And thus, gentle reader, hauing acquainted thee with my long, cost-ly, and laborious Collections, not written at adventure, or by an imaginary conceit in a Schollers priuate Studie, but wrung out of the earth, by the painfull hand of experience: and hauing also giuen thee a touch of Nature, whom no man as yet euer durst send naked into the worlde without her veyle; and expecting, by thy good entertainement of these, some encouragement for higher and deeper discoueries heereafter, I leaue thee to the God of Nature, from whom all the true light of Nature proceedeth. Bednall-greene, neere London, this 2. of Iuly. 1608.

H. Platt, Miles.

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A Philosophicall Garden: with a touch at the vegetable worke in physicke, whose principall fire is the stomacke of the Ostrich.



First, paue a square plot with bricke (and if it be covered with plaister of *Paris*, it is so much the better) making vp sides of bricke also plaistered likewise: let this bee of a conue-

nient depth, fill it with the best vegetable & which you can get, that hath steode two yeeres, or one at the least, quiet within his own Sphear: make cōtrition of the same, and be sure to avoide all obstructions, imbibe it with *Aquacalesta* in a true proportion, grinde it once a day till it bee dry: being dry, let it stand two or 3. daies without any imbibition, that it may the better attract from all the heauenlie influences, continuing then also a philosophicall constitution euerie day (this grinding must also bee

used in the vegetable worke
where the \varnothing of hearbes is v-
sed in steade of *aqua cœlestis*)
during all the time of prepa-
ration: then plant what rare
flowers, fruites, or seedes
you please therein. And (if
my *Theorie* of Nature de-
ceiue me not) this h so enri-
ched from the heauens, with-
out the helpe of any manner
of soyle, marle, or compost
(after one yeres revolution)
will make the same to flourish
and fructifie in a strange
and admirable manner: yea,
I am perswaded, that it will re-
ceiue any Indian plant, and

make all vegetables to prosper in the highest degree, & to beare their fruites in England, as naturally as they doe in Spaine, Italic, or elsewhere; & that either by a branch of this *Skill*, or with a graine or two of the great *Elixir* applied to the roote, that Black-thorne bush neere *Glassenburye Abbey*, which blossometh yeerely (as I am enformed) neere or vpon the birth-day of our Lorde God, was first planted, and had his strange nature giuen vnto it. The like is to be thought of that Oake in *Wiltshire*, growing in a
hedge-

hedge-rowe neere *Welbore*,
which on the same day also
putteth foorth greene buds
yeerely, not hauing on the
Eve any shew, or appearance
of any spring.

So likewise of that Walnut-
tree, planted within the li-
mits of the afore-said Abbie,
which on *S. Barnabies* Eve
standeth bare, & naked with-
out leaues; and vpon the day
it selfe, richly clothed with
his greene vesture.

I coulde remember more
philosophicall plants in Eng-
land, vvere it not that the
losse of *Ripleis* life, that re-

nowmed Alchymist, who suffered death (as the secreete report goeth) for making a Peare-tree to fructifie in Winter, did commaunde an *altum silentium* in these matters: but it was the deniall of his medicine, & not the crime of cōiuration; which was but colourably laid to his charge, that wrought his overthrow.

Nay, if the earth it selfe, after it hath thus conceived frō the clowdes, were then left to bring forth her own fruits & floures in her own time, & no feeds or plants placed therein by the hand of Man, it is held

very probable (vnlesse for the
sin of our first Parents, begun
in them, & mightily increased
in vs, the great God, of Na-
ture, euen *Natura naturans*,
shold recall, or suspend those
fructifying blessings which at
the first he conferred vpo his
celestiall Creatures) that this
heauenly earth, so manured
with the starres, would bring
forth such strange and glori-
ous plants, fruits & flowers,
as none of all the Herbarists
that euer wrote till this day,
nor any other, vnlesse *A-*
dam himselfe vvere alitie a-
gain, coule either knowe,

or giue true & proper names
vnto these most admirable
simples.

Also, in the work of fructi-
fication, I thinke that Corne
it selfe may be so philosophi-
cally prepared, onely by im-
bibition in the Philosophers
aqua vite, that any barraine
ground, so as it bee in nature
kindly for Corne, shall bring
forth a rich crop, without a-
ny matter added to the
ground; and so with a small
or no charge, a man may sow
yeerly vpon the same ground.
And hee that knoweth how
to lay his fallows truly, wher-

by they may become pregnant from the heauens, and draw abundantly that celesttiall and generatiue vertue into the *Matrix* of the Earth; this man, no doubt, will prooue the true and philosophicall Husbandman, & goe beyond all the country *Corridors* of the Land, though neuer so well acquainted with *Virgils Georgicks*, or with Maister *Bernharde Palissy* his congelatiue part of raine water, which hee calleth the vegetable salt of Nature: wherein, though he obserued more then either *Varro*, *Columella*,

or any of the ancient Writers in this kinde, did ever dreame of, yet doth he come many degrees short of this heavenly myserie.

Now, to give you som taste of that fire which the Philosophers call the Stomack of the Ostriche (without the which the Philosophers true and perfect *Aqua vitae* can neuer bee made) you must vnderstand, that it is an outward fire of Nature, vvhich dooth not onelie keepe your Glasse, and the matter therein contained, in a true pro-

portionable heate, fitte for
workmanshippe, without the
helpe of any ordinary or ma-
teriall fire; but it is also an
efficient and principall cause,
by his powerfull nature and
pearcing qualitie, to stirre
vp, alter and exalt, that in-
warde fire that is inelosed
within the Glasse in his own
proper earth. And therefore
heere, all the vsuall Chymi-
call fires, with all their gradu-
ations, are vtterlie secluded;
so as neither any naked fire,
nor the heate of fyings of
Iron, of sand, of ashes, nor
of *Baln. Mar.* though kept

in a most exquisite manner, nor any of the fiers engendered by putrefaction, as of dunge and such like, no nor the heate of the Sunne, or of a Lampe, or an *Athamor*, the last refuge of our wandring & illiterate Alchymists, haue here any place at all. So that by this fire and furnace only, a man may easily discerne a merenary workman (if hee deale in vegetables onely) from a sound Philosopher: & if in any thing (as no doubt in many things) then here especially *vulgaris oculus caligat plurimum.*

This

This fire is by Nature generally offred vnto all, & yet none but the children of Art haue power to apprehend it: for, being celestially, it is not easilie vnderstoode of an elementall braine; and beeing too subtile for the sense of the Eye, it is left onely to the search of a diuine wit: and there I leaue it for this time.

The physicall vse of this fire, is to diuide a *Cælum terræ*, and then to stellifie the same with any animall or vegetable starre, wherby in the end it may become a quintessence.

Heere I had thought to haue handled that crimson coloured salt of Nature, so far exceeding all other salts, in a true, quicke, and lively taste, which is drawne from the Philosophers earth, and worketh miraculous effects in mans bodie; & withall, to haue examined that strange opinion which Doctor *Quercitanus*, an excellent *Theorist* in Nature, and a great Writer in these dayes, doth violently maintaine, in his discourse vpon *Salt-peter*.

But because it is impertinent to this subiect, and that

I haue discouered more at large theron in my Abstract of *Corn. Agrip.* his booke *De occult. Philoso.* and for that *Quercitanus* dooth shew himself to be a true louer of *Hermes* householde, I wil not straine my wit, to write against any particular person that professeth himselfe to be of that familie, although both hee, and some others, as great as himselfe must giue me leaue, whensoever I shall be forced in that Booke to handle the practicall part of Nature, and her process, happely to weaken some principles and

positions, which both he and they haue already published; excusing my selfe with that golden saying of the Philosopher, *Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis veritas.* But I am affeard that I haue bin too bolde with vulgar wits, who take no pleasure to heare any man, *altrius philosophari*, then they can wel vnderstand: and therefore now I wil proceede to write in plaine tearmes, of such a Garden & Orchard as will better serue for common vse, and fit their wits & conceits much better.

2 Breake vp your ground,
and dung it at Michaelmas.
In Ianuar. turne your ground
three or foure times, to min-
gle your dung and earth the
better, rooting vp the weedes
at euery time. *Per T. T. a Par-
son.*

Tempe-
ring the
ground.

3 In Winter time, if you co-
uer the grounde which you
meane to breake vp in the
Spring, with good store of
Ferne, it keepeth down grafs
and weedes from springing vp
in Winter, which wold spend
some part of the heart of the
ground, and it dooth also en-
rich the ground mightily, for

Ferne to
enrich
ground.

all maner of rootes & hearbs.
Per Mr. And. Hill. Ashes of
 ferne are excellent.

Soote to
 enrich
 ground.

4 *Quare*, of enriching ground
 with soote, which Mr. *Stusfield*
 that married my L. *Norths*
 brothers daughter, assured
 me to haue found true in pa-
 sture grounds, the same one-
 ly strewed thinly over.

Shauings
 of horne to
 enrich
 ground.

5 Shauings of horne strewed
 vpon the ground, or first rot-
 ted in earth, and (after) that
 earth spread vpon the ground,
 maketh a garden ground ve-
 ry rich. *Probatum* at *Bishops*
hall. per H.P.

6 Onions & Bay salt sown

toge-

together, haue prospered exceeding well.

Onions &
bay salt.

7 The surest way to haue your seeds to grow, is to sow such as are not aboue one yeere old. T. T.

Age of
seedes,

8 If hearbes be nipped with the fingers, or clipped, they wil grow to haue great heads. T. T.

Hearbes
with great
heads,

9 Choose such seedes as be heaue, & white within. T. T.

Choice of
seedes,

10 Swines & Pidgions dung are good for potheearbes: and sifted ashes layd about them, killeth Snayles. T. T.

Dung for
potheearbs.

Snayles to
kill.

11 If you would haue Garlick, parsnep, radish, turnep,

Rootes
made large.

Carot, &c. to haue a large roote, tread down the toppes often, els the sap wil run into the leaues. T. T.

Choosing
of a Vine
cutting.

12 Take the cutting of a Vine frō a branch that spreadeth most in the midst of the Tree, & not from the lowest nor the highest branch, ha-ving fīue or sixe joynts from the olde stock, and it would bee a cubite long or more: plant it in Octob. or March. T. T.

Vine when
to plant.

Young
Vines to
proine.

13 Proine not your young Vines vntill they haue had three yeeres growth. T. T.

Bayes to
plant.

14 Euery slip of a Bay tree

will

will growe, strip off the great
leaves, and set them in March
when the sappe beginneth to
rise, T. T.

15 Euery plant of an Eldern
will grow. T. T.

Eldern to
plant.

16 First, put some good
fat dung into water, & there-
in water your Leekes one
night, and make your beddes
all of good fat dung, that the
dung may bee a foote at the
least in depth: then couer the
bed with Ferne, and sette the
Leekes with a great planting
sticke, and fill not the holes
with earth, but water them
once in 2. dayes & no more:

Leekes to
grow great

after this manner of setting,
I haue seene Leekes as great
as the stemme of a spade.
T. T.

Lettice to
sowe.

17 Sowe Lettice in August
for Winter. T. T.

Lettice seed
how to ga-
ther.

18 After the Lettice is all
blowen, and some of the
bolles begin to beare a white
poff, then cut off the whole
great stem, and lay it a-dry-
ing in the sunne: and when it
is dry, beate it vp and downe
with thy fist vpon a boord, &
put altogether in a dish, and
blow away softly all the dust.

Lettice to
grow great.

T. T. And if you sowe or set
your Lettice in the shade,

they

they will be very great.

19 VVhen it hath bolles,
cut it vp, & lay all the hearbe
to dry in the shadowe, then
beate it out. T. T.

Purslane
seede to
gather,

20 Stravberries vvhich
growe in woodes, prosper
best in Gardens: and if you
will transplant them, foorth
of one Garden into another,
then enrich the last ground,
by vvatering the same ey-
ther with Sheepes dung, or
Pidgeons dung infused in
vvater. *Per Maister Hill, pro
experto.*

Woode
strawberr.
into gar-
dens.

Watering
of straw-
berries.

21 The muske and yellowe
rose, and all those double, &

Roses graf-
fed vpon
whar stock.

centipile roses, may well bee graffed in the bud vpon the Sweet-brier. *Per M^r. Hill.*

Pompiós
to growe
great.

22 If you would haue Pompións to growe exceeding great, first plant the in a rich molde, then transplant those sets into other fat mold, watering them now & then with the water wherein pidgions dung hath been infused, then take away all the hang-bies, maintayning onely one or 2. maine runners at the most, & so you shall haue them grow to an huge bignes. *Expertum per Mistr^s. Hill.* You must nip off these side branches about

blof-

bloſſoming time, with their flowers and fruites; and take heed you hurt not the heads of the maine runners, for the your pompions will prooue but dwainlings.

23 In Winter time raiſe little hils about your Artichoks cloſe to the leaves, becauſe they are tender; and if any extreame froſts ſhould happen, they might otherwiſe be in danger to periſh.

24 If you cut away the olde branches of a Muſke-roſe, leauing onely the ſhootes of the next yere to beare; theſe ſhoots wil bring forth muſk-

Artichoks
from froſt.
poſt. 26. 58

Muſk roſe
to beare
late.

roſes

roses the next yeere, but after all other musk-rose trees.
Per Mr. Hill.

Rootes in
their best
strength.

25 The rootes of euery tree and plant, are most full of sap when their tops or heads are most greene and flourishing: and vwhen the barke of the Tree will pill & loosen frō the bodie, then wil the rinde also loosen from the roote; and when the toppes beginne to wither or stand at a stay, then doe the rootes likewise. And therefore that common opinion, that rootes are best and of most force in Winter, is erroneous. So as if I should

gather

gather any rootes, for the vse of Physicke or Surgerie, I would gather them either at their first putting forth of leaues, or else between their first springing, & the springing vp of their branches, whē they beginne to encline towards their flowring. *per A.H.*

26 If euerie euening you lay a great colewoort or cabbage leafe vpon the toppe of euery Artichoke, this will defend the apple from the violence of the frost. *Per Goodman, the Gardiner.*

27 A branch of Box or Rosemarie vvill carry their

Artichoke
from frost.
23.58.

Flowers or
leaues gil-

leaues

ded and
growing.

Quare of
Isinglas
dissolued.

leaues gilded a long time
faire, notwithstanding the vi-
olence of raine, if you first
moisten the leaues with the
gumme of Mastick, first dis-
solued in a hard egge accor-
ding to Art, and leate golde
presently layd thereon. Doe
this in a Sommer day, when
all the deaw is ascended, and
when the Sunne beeing hot,
may presently hardé the Ma-
sticke, and so binde down the
golde fast vnto it. *Quare*, if
Myrrhe & Benjamin will not
doe the like, dissolued as be-
fore.

28 Make I gum vvater as

strong

strong as for Inke, but make it with Rose-water; then wet any growing flower therewith, about ten of the clocke in a hot Sommers day and when the Sun shineth bright, bending the flower so as you may dip it all ouer therein, & then shake the flower well; or els you may wet the flower with a soft callaver pensill, then strewe the fine searced powder of double refined suger vpon it: doe this with a little box or searce, whose bottome consisteth of an open lawne, and hauing also a couer on the top; holding a

Flowers
candied as
they grow.

paper

paper vnder each flower, to receiue the sugar that falleth by: and in three howers it wil candie, or harden vpon it; & so you may bid your friends after dinner to a growing banquet: or else you may cut off these flowers so prepared, & dry the after in dishes 2. or 3. dayes in the sun, or by a fire, or in a stoue; & so they wil last 6. or 8. weeks, happellie longer, if they be kept in a place where the gum may not relent. You may doe this also in Balme, Sage, or Borrage, as they grow.

19 I hold it for a most deli-

cat & pleasing thing to haue
a faire gallery, great chamber
or other lodging, that openeth
fully vpon the East or
West sun, to be inwardly garnished
with sweet hearbs and
flowers, yea & fruit if it were
possible. For the performance
whereof, I haue thought of
these courses following. First
you may haue faire sweete
marierom, basil, carnation, or
rosemarie pots, &c. to stand
loosely vppon faire shelues,
which pots you may let down
at your pleasure in apt frames
vvith a pulley from your
Chamber vvindowe into

A Garden
within
doores.

your

your Garden, or you may place the vpon shelues made without the roome, there to receiue the warme Sunne, or temperate raine at your pleasure, now and then when you see cause. In euery windowe you may make square frames either of lead or of boordes, well pitched within: fill them with some rich earth, & plant such flowers or hearbes therein, as you like best: if hearbes, you may keepe them in the shape of greene borders, or other formes. And if you plant them with Rosemarie, you may maintaine the same

running vp the transomes & mouels of your vvindowes. And in the shadie places of the roome, you may proue if such shady plants as do grow abroad out of the sunne, will not also grow there: as sweet Briars, Bayes, Germander, &c. But you must often sette open your casements, especially in the day time, which would be also many in number; because flowers delight and prosper best in the open ayre. You may also hang in the roose, and about the sides of this roome, small pompi- ons or cowcumbers, pricked

Barly grow-
ing without
earth.

full of Barlie, first making
holes for the Barlie (*quare*,
what other feedes or flowers
will grow in them) and these
will bee ouer-grown with
greene spires, so as the pom-
pion or cowcomber will not
appeare. And these are Itali-
an fancies, hung vp in their
roomes, to keepe the flies frō
their pictures: in Sommer
time, your chimney may be
trimmed with a fine banke of
moss, which may be wrought
in workes beeing placed in
earth, or with Orpin, or the
white flower called *Euerla-
sting*. And at either end, and

in

in the middest, place one of your flower or Rosemarie pottes, which you may once a weeke, or once euery fortnight, expose now and then to the sunne and raine, if they will not growe by watering them with raine water; or els, from platformes of lead ouer your windows, raine may descend by small pipes, & so be coueied to the roots of your hearbs or flowers that grow in your vvindowes. These pipes woulde haue holes in the sides, for so much of the as is within the earth, and also holes in the bottom, to let

out the water whē you please
in great showers. And if you
backe the borders growing
in your windowes with loose
frames to take off & on, with-
in the inside of your win-
dowes, the sunne will reflect
very strongly from them vp-
pon your flowers & hearbes.
You may also plant Vines
without the walls, which be-
ing let in at som quarrels, may
run about the sides of your
windowes, and all ouer the
feeling of your roomes. So
may you doe with Apricot
trees, or other plum trees,
spreading them against the

sides

sides of your vvindowes. I
 wold haue all the pots where-
 in any hearbes or flowers are
 planted, to haue large loose
 squares in the sides; and the
 bottoms so made, as they
 might bee taken out at ones
 pleasure, and fastned by little
 holes with wiers vnto their
 porttes, thereby to giue fresh
 earth when neede is to the
 roots, and to remoue the old
 and spent earth, and so in
 your windowes. *Plus, numero*
 30.

Pots for
 flowers of a
 good fashi-
 on. Post. 56.

30 To haue Roses or Car-
 nations growing in Winter,
 place them in a roome that

Roses or
 Carnations
 in Winter.

may som way be kept warm, either with a dry fire, or with the steāc of hot water cōvei'd by a pipe fastened to the cover of a pot, that is kept seething ouer som idle fire, now and then exposing them in a warme day, from 12. to two, in the sunne, or to the raine if it happen to raine; or if it raine not in convenient time, sette your pottes hauing holes in the bottom in pannes of rain water, and so moysten the rootes.

I haue knowen Maister *Jacob* of the Glasse-house to haue Carnations all the win-

ter by the benefit of a roome that was neere his glasse house fire; and I my selfe, by nipping off the branches of Carnations, when they beganne first to spire, and so preventing the first bearing, haue had flowers in Lent, by keeping the pots all night in a close roome, and exposing them to the sunne in the day time, out at the vvindowes, when the vveather wastemperate: this may bee added to the Garden *antè, numero 29.* to grace it in VVinter, if the roome stande conveniently for the purpose.

Renewing
of Carna-
tions.

31 You shall oftentimes
preserue the life of a Carnati-
on or Gilliflower growing
in a pot, that is almost deade
& withered, by breaking out
the bottome of the pot, and
couering the potte in good
earth, and also the old stalkes
that spring frō the rootes: but
euery third or fourth yeere, it
is good to slippe and newe set
them.

Orchard of
dwarf trees.

32 If you make an orchard
of dwarfse Trees, suffering
none of them to grow aboue
a yarde high; then may you
straine coorse canvas over
your Trees in the blooming

time,

time, especially in the nights
& cold mornings, to defend
thē from the frosts: And this
canvas being such as Painters
vse, may after be sold with the
losse onely of a penny vpon
the ell. You may vse it onelic
for Apricots, and such like
rare fruit whose blossoms are
tender; or els to backwarde
thē after they be knit, if you
wold haue them to beare late
when all other trees of that
kinde haue done bearing. In
this dwarffe Orchard, I wold
haue the walkes between the
trees either pauered with brick,
or gravelled, and the grauell

borne vp with bricks, that the sun might make a strong reflexion vppon the trees, to make them beare the sooner. And to bring forth the better digested fruit, I would also haue the plotte so chosen out, that all easterly and northerly winds may be avoided by some defence. I wold haue it but a small Orchard; and if it were walled in, it were so much the better. Helpe this orchard with the best artificall earthes and vvaters that are. I thinke a Vineyard may thus bee planted, to bring foorth a full, rich, and ripe

Vineyard
to plant.

Grape

Grape : or if you could happen vpon a square pitte of a yard deepe, whose banks are sloping, and whose earth hath been philosophically prepared, *sicut antè, numero 10.* and that your trees were bound sloping to the sides of your orchard, and backed vvith boards, or lead, for reflexion, that so your trees wold prosper and beare most excellent fruit. And to keep your trees lowe, when your stocke is at such height as you wold haue it, nippe off all the greene buddes when they come first foorth, which you finde in the

Trees
growing ei-
ther high
or lowe.

top

toppe of the tree, with your fingers ; and so, as often as any appeare in the top, nippe them off: and so they will spread but not grow tall; euē as by nipping off the side buds onely, you may make your tree to grow straight & tall, without spreading, till you see cause. And thus with your fingers onely, and without any toole, you may keep your young trees growing in what forme you please.

Early fruit.

33 To haue early fruit, you must haue an especial care to plant or graffe such fruites, as are the earliest of all other, &

then

then adde all artificiall helps thereto.

34 Two quarts of oxe blood or horse blood for want ther of, tempered with a hat ful of Pidgions dung, or so much as will make it vp into a soft paste, is a most excellent substance to apply to the principall roots of any large tree, fastening the same about the, after the roote of the tree hath taken ayre a few dayes, first, by lying bare: and it will recouer a Tree that is almost dead, & so likewise of a Vine. For, this will make a decaying tree or Vine to put forth

Old trees
recouered.

Vines re-
couered.

both

both blossomes and fruites a-fresh. This must bee done to the tree about the midst of Februarie, but apply it to the Vine about the 3. or fourth of March. This of M^r. *Nicholsons* Gardiner.

Ordering
of the musk
Mellon.

35 Get a load or two of fresh horsedung, such as is not above eight or ten dayes old, or not exceeding fourteene: lay it on a heape, till it haue gotten a great heat, and then make a bedde thereof of an ell long, and halfe a yarde broad, and eighteene inches high, in some sunny place, treading euery lay downe ve-

rie

rie hard as you lay it; the lay
thereon three inches thick of
fine black sifted mold; prick
in at euery three or foure in-
ches distance a Musk mellon
seede, which hath first beene
steeped 24. howres in milke:
pricke the toppe of your bed
full of little forkes of wood,
appearing some 4. or 5. inches
aboue ground; vppon these
forkes lay sticks, & vpon the
sticks so much straw in thick-
nes, as may both keepe out a
reasonable showre of raine, &
also the sun, and likewise de-
fend the cold (som strain cā-
vas sloopewise only ouer their

beds)

beds) let your seedes rest so
vntill they appeare aboue
ground, which will common-
lie be in sixe or teauen dayes.
You must watch them care-
fully when they first appeare:
for then you must giue them
an hower sunne in the mor-
ning, & another in the after-
noone; then shall you haue
them shoote an inch & a halfe
by the next morning; then
strew more fine earth about
each stalke of such plants as
haue shot highest, like a little
hill to keepe the sunne from
the stalks: for if the sun catch
them, they perish; and ther-

fore

fore you shall often see the leaues fresh, when the stalkes wither. Heighthen your hills, as you shall perceiue the stalke to shoote higher and higher. The plants must remaine till they haue gotten foure leaues, & then remoue the, taking vp earth & dung together carefully about euery root: make a hole fit for euery of the in good ground, placing them (if the ground serue) vppon an high slope banke, which lieth aptly for the morning sun, if you may; let this bank be couered with fielde sand, two inches thick

The shortest way is
to buy plats
and set the.

all ouer, except neere about
the plants (this ripeneth and
enlargeth the fruite greatlie)
then couer each plant with a
suger pot, gilliflower pot, or
such like, hauing a hole in the
bottom; or else prick-in two
sticks acrosse, archwise, & vp-
pon them lay some great
leaues to keepe your plants
from raine, sunne, and cold.
After they haue bin planted
a day or two, you may giue
them two howres sun in the
morning, and two in the eue-
ning, to bring them forward:
but, till they haue stooode 14.
daies, be sure to couer them,

from

from twelue to foure in the afternoone euery day, and all night long. These pots defend the cold, and keepe out all wormes frō spoyling your plants; & therefore are much better then leaues. Note, that you must defend them in this manner in the day time, vntill your plants haue gottē leaues broad enough to couer their stalks and rootes, from all iniury of weather; & then may you leaue them to the hot sun all the day long.

If there be cause, you must with raine water, water them now & then, but not wetting

the leaues. And if by any exceeding colde, or moisture, your plants doe not shoote forward sufficiently, but seem to stande at a stay, then take some blood and pidgions dung tempered, *sicut antè*, numero 34. apply the same to the rootes of the young plant; leauing some earth betwixt the rootes & the same, will make them to shoote out very speedily. Remember to plant three plants together in each place, being round, & a little deepe, and of the bignesse of a rounde trencher. Now, when they haue shotte

out

out al their ioynts (which you shall perceiue when you see a knot at the very end of the shoote, which is some-what before the flowring time) the some doe vse to couer euery knot, or ioynt, with a spade or shovel-ful of fine and rich earth; and thereby each knot will roote, and put forth a new shoote (*quare*, of the same course in pompions or cow-combers) by meanes wherof you shall haue great encrease of Mellons.

When your Mellons are as bigge as tennis balls, then if you nip off at a ioynt, all the

Pompions
and cow-
cūb. multi-
plied.

Mellons to
grow great.

shootes that are beyond the,
the Mellons wil grow excee-
ding great; for then the sap
doth not runne any more at
wast. But some hold, that you
shall haue greater Mellons,
though not so many, if you
suffer their shootes to run on
without earthing the knots;
and then, when you see your
mellons of the bignes of ten-
nis balls (as before) then nip
off, at a ioynt, all the shootes
that are beyond the mellons,
but medle not with the chiefe
runner. This, of M^r. Nichol-
sons Gardiner. Lay your
young mellons vppon ridge-

tiles, to keepe them from the ground, and for reflexion.

36 Make a high bank, slope-wise like a penthouse, that openeth to the sunne, and is by some means defended from all hurtfull winds: plant your Strawberries therein, and water them with the infusion of some apt dung, now & then, when the weather is dry.

Early straw-berries.

37 Bow down the branches of Roses, hauing buds vpon them, into a vessell of wood pitched, standing within the ground, to keepe them long vpon the stalk, or to prevent frosts if you see cause.

Roses to beare late, and from frost.

Early roses
& carnations.

38 *Quere*, what Pidgions dung and blood, applyed to the rootes of Roses, or Carnations, will doe, in the forwarding of their bearing:

Early roses.

39 Plant Roses, according to the manner set downe for Strawberies, *antè, numero* 36. to haue them before all others.

Carots, par-
sneps, & tur-
neps, kept
long.

40 Make a lay of sand, and a lay of carot rootes, cutting away the toppes close to the roote, with some of the small ends of the carots; do this in October or Nouemb. in dry weather: and about the last of December when there is

no frost, vnpack the againe;
& if you will then keep them
longer, you must pare off the
shooting at the vpper end of
the roote, and then lay them
in sand. This out of *Gardi-
ners* kitchen-garden, printed
1599. So of Parsneps & tur-
neps.

41 *Quere*, if binding the
barke somewhat hard with a
packthred, or rather with
Brawne-bands, will not keep
roses, and other flowers and
fruits, long from blowing, by
staying the sap from rising.

42 To haue rootes prosper
and grow great, you must

Roses and
flowers
backward.

Quere of
doing thus
after the
rose is new
budded.

Roots long
and great.

trench

trench your dung about the depth of your roote which you wold sowe; & if the root once get into the dung, then it forketh, and gathereth *fi-bras*, wheras otherwise it will growe wholly into a long, rounde, and faire roote. Of M^r. *Andr. Hill*.

Seedes to
multiply.

43 But if you desire to multiply your seede, not respecting the rootes, then mix your dung first well rotted with good mold, and therin sowe your seeds, and they will encrease much: so as for seeds, the dung must lie in the top, and for rootes in the bottom.

Per M^r. And. Hill.

43 Gather your carot, or
parsnep feedes &c. from the
highest spiring branches, and
out of some friends garden,
where you may be sure of the
best; sowe these seeds about
March, or Aprill : & at draw-
ing time, choose the fayrest
roots of all other; cut off their
tops somewhat lowe, and sette
them againe, & then let them
seed the next yeer; then take
the feedes from the highest
toppes & sowe them, and so
shall you have most faire and
large rootes. This of Maister
Hunt, the good horsman.

Large Ca-
rots, or par-
sneps.

A new plan-
ting of car-
natiōs, wall-
flowers, &
stock-gilli-
flowers.

Plants to
carry far.

44 Take off the toppes as
farre as the green goeth, viz.
till you come to the wood,
frō carnatiōs, gilliflowers, &c
slit the vpward thorough the
nethermost ioynt, thrusting
between the ioynts some fine
searced earth, made first into
pap; and with the same pap,
close the ends round about
as bigge as a Walnut: make
holes in your pots, and put in
your tops so earthed; these
doe seldome or neuer faile.
Per Mistresse Hill. Also the
old roote is heere preserued,
and you may cary these tops
thus earthed 100. miles in a

box.

box. *Quere*, if this secret will not also extend to Stockgillflowers, Wallflowers, &c.

45 Cut off a bough from any tree: and two inches from the bottome, take away the barke round about; pricke it into the ground, and it will grow. *Quere*.

Branches to
root.

46 In the end of Februarie or March, wette the ground first, and about 8. or 9. of the clocke at night, by candle-light, gather vp al the wormes in dishes, and so you may destroy them.

Wormes to
kill.

47 A rich molde for a Garden, see tit. Trees. *numc.* 29.

Rich mold.

Whē to set
or sowe.

48 Set or sowe kernells in
Nouember, Nuts in Febru-
arie, stones of fruits in March,
al in th' increase of the moone.

One plant
vpon ano-
ther, or vp-
pon a tree.

49 *Quere*, of graffing roses
the splicing way, and so of
thyme, rosemary, hyfop, &c.
to be graffed in this manner,
either one vpon another, or
graffing thē vpo the boughes
or branches of trees, if hap-
pely they wil take.

Colour, sent
or taste of a
flower, al-
tered.

50 Whether the colour, sent,
or taste, may be altered in a
flower or hearbe, by Art, see
tit. Trees and Plants, *numero*
90.

51 In stead of priuie hedges

about

about a Quarter, I cōmend
a fence made with lath or
sticks, thinly placed, and after
graced with dwarf apple, and
plomme trees, spred abroad
vpon the stick.

Fence of
fruit trees.

52 When you would haue
a strong and speedy White-
thorn hedge about your gar-
den, set your plants high and
sloping, and not flat, after the
cōmon manner. Prick-in the
cuttings, with the slope side
downward, that the raine may
not get in between the wood
and the barke. Weede these
hedges twice euery yeere: &
as the sprowtes doe growe

white thorn
hedges.

of some length, let them bee platted, or brayded vpward from the ditch; defend them frō cattell with a dry or dead hedge.

Carnation
seede to
gather.

53 Let Carnations or Gilliflowers shed their leaues, and leaue the cods standing vpon the roote till the end of October, viz. so long as you may for the danger of frost: the cut off the stems with the cods vpon them; stick them vpright in some dry place in an vpper roome, and so let them rest vntill the Spring, then sow them. Your Carnation seede will prooue faire

large

large pinke, & beare in carnation time. *Per S.*

54 Your Coleflower seede will not ripen till Michaelmas, or a weeke after: let it stād so long or longer, if you fear not frost, before you gather the seeds, which grow in yellow cups; and being ripe, are also yellow themselues.

Be sure you gather the cups before the seeds be shed; put these seeds with their cuppes or cods in a box, but couer not the box, and keepe the box in some place from the frost: prick them in about the full of the Moone in Aprill,

Coleflower
seede to gather
and to
plant.

F.

when

Coleflower
to beare
late.

when colde weather is spent :
remooue thē when they haue
gotten foure leaues, and in
the full of the Moone in any
case. Remoue some of them
in seuerall months, & so you
may saue them growing with
Coleflowers till Christmass.
Your ground can not be too
rich for them: the best remo-
ving, is not till Iune & Iulie;
and those of least growth, are
best to remoue late, to beare
in Winter. Cover each Cole-
flower in frosty weather, eue-
rie night with two of their
great leaues, fastned in two
places, with two vwoodden

pricks.

pricks. Doe this also in cold gloomie daies, when the Sun shineth not.

55 Graft the branches of Carnations the splicing way, as in small twigges of trees, placing vpon each branch a feuerall coloured flower; but let the branches which you graft, bee wooddie enough.
Pér S.

Diuers carnations in one roote.

56 Cause large Carnation pots to be made, viz. double in bignesse to the vsuall pots, let them haue ranks of sloping holes, of the bignes of ones finger, each ranke one inch distant frō another.

Stately pots for carnations. ante, 29.

Birds, beafts
pyramides,
&c. to grow
speedily.

Set in the midst of the pot a
Carnation, or a Lilly, and in
euery of the holes, a plant of
thyme or hysope; keepe the
thyme or hysope as it groweth,
euen with clipping, or in the
forme of frets or borders, &
set these pots vpon faire pil-
lers in your garden, to make
a beautifull shew. Also, you
may either of stone or wood,
make pyramids, losinges, cir-
cles, pentagons, or any form
of beast or fowle, in wood, or
burnt clay, full of slope holes,
sicut antè, in gilliflower pots:
these beeing planted vvith
herbes, will very speedilie

grow

grow greene, according to the forme they are planted in: And in this manner may you in two yeres space, make a high pyramide of thyme, or rosemary. In hot weather, they would be shaded vvith some strained canvas from the sunne, and * watered now and then by some artificiall meanes. Also, a fret or border may be cut out in wood or lead, and after placed in a garden when the hysope or thyme sides are growen to some height, to bee let thorough the curs, & alwayes after kept by clipping, accor-

* Vide
post, nume.
ro 84.

Delicate
frets or
borders.

The wood
may bee
laid in some
oile colour.

Earth streng-
thened.

ding to the worke of the border, or fret: let the earth settle well before you sow your seeds; water with an infusion of dung, or good earth, because otherwise the earth within your molds wil spend, and then your plants will decay.

Annis seeds
in England.

57 Sowe English annis seeds when the Moone is at the full in Februarie, or any time betweene the full & the change: if frosts will not suffer you to take the full Moone, hatch them into the ground, with a rake stricken thick vppon the: then strewe newe horsdung

thinly

thinly vpon the ground, to
defende the seedes from the
frost. These will ripen about
Bartholmewtide; the respec-
ting the moon as before, sowe
again, & these seedes will be
ripe sooner then those which
were sowed in Febru. These
seedes will also come vp wel,
being self-sowed, only break
vp the ground about them
when they beginne to ripen.
That ground which you wold
sowe in February, breake vp
about Michaelmas; let it lie
and cromble all the Winter:
then when you mean to sow,
stirre it vp againe, that it may

be mellow; for, the mellow
the better. A black rich mel-
low ground is best, and they
like-well in a rich-dunged
ground. *Probat. per S.*

Artichokes
fro frots.

58 Hauing vvell earthed
your Artichokes, then strew
vpon them some fresh horse-
dung, one inch in thicknesse,
and so leaue them all the win-
ter. *Per S. 23. 56.*

Oniõ seeds
ordered.

59 Sowe onion seeds in Fe-
bru. within 8. dayes after the
full at the farthest (but the
neerer the full, the better) so
all will goe to seede, or head,
& not grow to scallions: af-
ter you haue sowed them, co-

ver

ver them as you did your Annis seeds, *antè, numero 57. per S.*

60 Sow the early pease as neer Midsomer as the moone will suffer, if you would haue them come about 6. weekes after Michaelmas: but if you wold haue them ripe in May, then sowe them in the beginning of September, somewhat before or after, as the Moone will giue you leaue: at the ful is good, or three daies before the ful, and till eight daies after the ful, is also good: these will be ripe in May. Make your holes about one inch &

Early and
late Pef-
cods.

a halfe,

a halfe deepe, wherein you
set your pease; let the ground
be rich, mellowe, & ordered
sicut antè, numero 57, in Annis
seedes; beare them vp with
sticks, as they doe the garden
pease; couer them after they
be set, with new horsedung a-
bout halfe an inch thick, all o-
uer; and (if you may possi-
bly) plant them so, as that
they may be defended from
the North, and Northeast, by
reason of some hedge or wall.
Quere, of couering the with
vnfleakt lime powdred, after
they haue bin steeped in som
apt liquor a convenient time.

Per S.

61 Sowe Coliander seedes in February, respecting the Moone as in Annis seeds, *ante*, 57. but they need no dunging. Per S.

Coliander^{*}
to sowe.

62 In Aprill make a deepe ouerthwart cut or gash into a Brionie roote, taking away the earth first from it; put in a Goose quill a little vnder the slit, sloping the quill at the end which you thrust into the root: but first make a hole with your knife to get in the quill, and so you may gather great store of the water of Brionie, placing a Receiuer

Sap of Bri-
onie, to ga-
ther.

vnder

*
Roses to
beare late.

vnder the quill. *Per S.*

63 *Quere*, if one may not prevent the early budding of the rose, by crosshacking the barke (as in trees to kil moss, or to stay their sappe from rising.)

Roses and
carnations
multiplied.

64 You may multiply many rootes frō a province rose, and the double muske rose (*quere*, of carnations) if you buy a grafted rose tree, that hath gotten many sprowts from the place grafted, and setting the roote so as the bodie may lie sloping neere the earth; then lay as many of the branches as you may

conveniently into the earth, loosing euery slip a little from the body, and pricking with an aule about the ioynt that is next the slip, from whence many sprowts will issue. And thus may you haue great store of Province roses without graffing in the bud, because each of them standeth vpon his owne roote; whereas the bud is maintained from one roote, which also maintaineth many other branches. *Per S. vide antè, nume. 53.*

65. Put some of your seeds in a sawcer of faire water, set it awhile vpon a chafingdish

Good seeds
to know.

of

of coales; and if they be good, they will sprowt in a short time, else not.

Seedes to
sprowt
speedily.

66 *Quer.* in what time seeds may bee made to growe in earth, moistened with warme water now & the, & the same placed in a warme roome, o-uer a fornace, with a small te-perate heate vnder the same.

Single
flowers
doubled.

67 Remoue a plant of stock gilliflowers when it is a little woodded, & not too greene, and water it presently; doe this three daies after the full, and remooue it twice more before the change. Doe this in barraine ground, and like-

wise three daies after the next full moone, remoue againe; and then remoue once more before the change: Then at the third full moone, *viz.* 8. dayes after, remoue againe, & set it in very rich ground, and this will make it to bring forth a double flower. But if your stock-gilliflowers once spindle, then you may not remoue them. Also, you must shade your plāt with boughs for three or foure dayes after the first remoouing; and so of pinks, roses, daisies, fetherfew, &c. that grow single with long standing. In remoouing,

breake

Tulipee
double.

break not the least root. Make Tulipees double in this manner. Some thinke by cutting them at euery full moone before they beare, to make the at length to beare double.

Post, 71.

Miseltoc to
finde.

68 By sitting vppon a hill late in an euening, neere a wood, in a fewe nights a fire-drake will appeare; marke where it lighteth, and there you shall finde an Oake with Missetoc therein, at the roote wherof there is a misel child, wherof many strange things are conceiued. *Beati qui non crediderunt.*

Misfelchild.

69 Gather your grapes at the full of the Moone, and when they are full ripe, slippe each bunch from the stocke wherevpon it grevve, and hang those bunches along by beames, in the roose of a warme chamber, that dooth not open to the East, or to the North, and these wil keep plump and fresh till our Lady day, or there-about: or ele with euery bunch, cut off som of the stocke wherevpon the stalke grew, and then hang vp the bûches. Both these waies be true. *Per S.*

Grapes kept
long. post,
82.

70 Make a little square or

G.

round

Flowers in
trees.

round hole in a tree, or in
some great arme thereof, of
halfe an inch, or an inch deep,
fill it with earth, sowe therein
some rosemarie seeds, wall-
flower, carnation, or other
seedes; and these will growe
first in the earth, & after roote
in the sappe of the trees, and
seeme in time as if they were
grafted.

Stock-gil-
lifflovers to
cōtinue.

71 Remooue both double
and single stock-gillifflovers,
when they are halfe a foote
high, and then they wil stand
fixe or seauen yeeres; wheras
otherwise they wil decay ve-
rie speedily. *Ante*, 67.

72 If you remoue any rooted
plat of herb or flower, thogh
it be somewhat forward in the
Sommer, so as you doe it in
the euening, after the heat is
past; and plant it presently, &
water it, there is no danger
of the parching heate of the
Sunne the next day. But in a-
ny case heaue vp the earth
with the roote carefully, so
as you doe not breake the
least sprigge of any roote; for
then the sap goeth out of the
plant, and it perisheth. This
way you may remoue great
gilliflowers, & others,
without danger. Per S.

To remoue
rooted
plants.

Roses to
bear twice.

73 Cut your Roses after they haue done bearing, so soone as the Moone will giue you leaue, *viz.* the fourth, fift, or 6. day after the change, and so you shall haue store of roses againe about Michaelmas, or after. Take heed you cut no branch of a Rose so low, as that you leaue no leading branches vppon it: for that wil hinder the bearing of the roses exceedingly. It is also good in the after-saide dayes after the change, to cut any Hedge, Arbour, &c. to make it grow the better. *Per S.*

Hedge and
arbor when
to cut.

74 If you would haue Pef-cods before all men, sowe the early pease in August, three dayes before the full moone, or within sixe dayes after, and these will come verie earlie.
Per S.

Early pef-cods.

75 How to plant the Gelderland Rose, see tit. Trees and Plants, *numero* 119.

Gelderland
Roses.

76 How to haue Onion seedes, Annis seedes, and other seedes to keepe full and plumpe, see tit. Trees, *numero* 135.

Seedes full
& plumpe.

77 Sowe at euery wane before Midsommer, to haue Radishes vnseeded, and one

Radish &
Spinage.

vnder another; but at Midsummer wane, sowe radish, spynage, &c. but once, to growe till winter, vnseeded. *Probat. per Tomkins the Gardiner.*

Pionie and
Flowerde-
luce.

78 The double Pionie, and Flowerdeluce, will growe of their owne seede. *Per Tomkins.*

Seede from
deuouring.

79 Lime beaten to powder, and mixed with corne before it be sowed, prevēteth rooks, & other fowle, from deuouring the same. *Per my coosen Mathew of Wales. Quere, if it doe not also helpe to enrich.*

80 Gather your Grapes, *si-*
cut antè, 69. dry thē in a stove,
 till the faint water bee spent,
 and so you may keepe them
 all the yeere for your table :
quare, if they will not plumpe
 vp again at any time in warm
 water. *Quare*, of drying all
 manner of apples, plommes,
 peares. &c. this way, for last-
 ing. *Antè*, numero 69.

Grapes kept
 long.
 Proute this
 in cherries,
 clusters of
 raisins, figs,
 &c.

81 As soone as your straw-
 berries haue done bearing, cut
 them downe to the ground;
 & as often as they spire, crop
 them, till toward the Spring,
 when you would haue thē to
 proceede towards bearing :

Strawberries
 large.

Post, 85.

now and then as you cut the, strew the fine powder of dried cow-dung (*quere* of pidgeons dung) vpon them, and water the when there is cause. Field strawberries, this vway, will growe two inches about in bignes, as I am credibly enformed. Enrich Carnation pots this way.

Watring artificiall.

82 To water your pyramides, pētavons, globes, beasts, &c. made of wood, or lead, and ouergrown with hearbs, *sicut antè, numero 56.* let there bee placed a long and large pipe of leade, or tinne plate, reaching from the bottom to

the

the top; let the bottom bee
sodred vp, and let it haue di-
uers holes in the sides, at a
reasonable distance: the haue
an exceeding large funnel of
tin plate, to let in to the pipe
at your pleasure, to receiue
so much raine as wil water the
same sufficiently; and when
it raineth not, yee may also
water therby with some raine
water kept of purpose.

83 *Quere*, if poinpions plan-
ted in large pots, vwill not
growe and beare fruite: for
then you may haue an arbor
of them in an open rarras,
leades, or gutter, hauing a

Arbour a-
loft.

frame

frame to support the fruite. Enrich the earth, *sicut ante*, numero 83, now and then, to nourish the plant the better.

Musk mel-
lon to prof-
per.

84 *Quare*, if muske mellons will not growe, and beare in such pots, for so in a leads or tarras, the sunne will shine stronglie vpon them; & you may defend frosts and colde windes by streining of can-vas: water the pottes with raine water put into other pannes, wherin you may place these pots when they yvant raine.

Roses late.

85 Cut your Roses vwhen they are ready to bud in an

apt time of the Moone, and they will begin to bud, when other roses haue done bearing: this is an excellent secret, if frosts happen in budding time: for so may you haue store of roses, when others shall haue fewe or none, & may then be solde at a high rate. This I proued the 18. of March 1606. beeing a few daies after the change, vpon diuers standerts at *Bednallgreene*, beeing extreame lie nipped with frosts, in budding time; & many of them did yeeld mee great store of Roses, vwhen the rest of my

Store of
Roses.

garden did in a manner faile.

86 Cut your Rose-standards in the twelue dayes, & not before: so will they beare exceeding well. *Probatum sepius per Garret* the Apothecary, and *Pigot* the gardener.

Flowers
fro frosts.

87 Towards Winter, new earth your gilliflowers, carnations, and such other flowers as you wold defend from the violence of Winter; then whelme carnation pots that are bottomlesse vpon them, or hauing a great hole in the bottom: and by this meanes, neither the sharpe winds, nor the frost, can easily pearce to

their

their roots. I hold this to be a good course for the defence of Artichokes in Winter.

Artichokes
frō frost.

88 You may keep bunches of Grapes that are sound and well gathered, in stone pots, couering them carefully with sand, as I haue been credibly informed.

Grapes
kept.

that and I shall not to use
 good course for the defence
 of Articles in Winter
 88 You may keep benches
 of Grop. for the town and
 well sheltered, in the por-
 ticoes them carefully with
 and as there be a credibly
 informed.



*Secrets in the ordering of
Trees and Plants,
(. . .)*



Dogs & cats
applied to
the rootes of
trees before
the sap rise,
haue recouered many olde
decaying trees. Shred them.
2 Diuers waies for the en-
riching of a ground, whereof

Dogs and
cats to the
rootes.

Rich ground

to make an Orchard, see tit.
Flowers, *numero* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Ground enriched.

3 Gravellic ground is to be
dunged with chalk; & chalky,
with gravel, for lack of dung.
T. T.

Box tree
planted.

4 Strip away the leaues frō
the boxen slip, and wind not
the stemme, but sette it whole
withour vvinding. T. T.

Bayes to
plant.

5 Euery slippe of a bay tree
will grow : strip off the great
leaues, & set them in March,
when the sappe beginneth to
rise.

Elderne to
plant.

6 Euery plant of an Eldern
will grow. T. T.

7 Sand enricheth a clay

ground; and clay, a sandie
ground.

Ground
enriched.

8 Every slip of the Poplar
tree will grow.

Poplar to
grow.

9 All trees which you wold
haue to grow thicke at the
top, and to bush there, cut or
praine them in May: for they
spring more in Iune and Iuly,
then all the yere before or af-
ter.

Trees to
bush in the
toppe.

10 Plant cheries in Oclo-
ber, Nouember, Ianuary and
February. T. T.

Cheries
when to
plant.

11 Plant Quince Trees in
Oclober, Nouember, Fe-
bruarie, and March. T. T.

Quinces
when to
plant.

12 See hasells & peare trees

Halsells and
peare trees,
when to
plant.

Apple cor-
nells set.

Plumstones
set.

Pineapple
cornells set.

in October, November, February, and March. T. T.

13 Set apple cornells evermore the end that is next the roote downeward, five fingers breadth between every cornell; moisten them often with water by sprinkling, and sette the cornells in March. T. T.

14 Set plumstones in November, fixe or eight inches deepe in the earth. T. T.

15 Set the Pineapple cornell (first steeped in water three dayes) in October, November, February, and March, foure inches deepe.

16 Sette Peach-stones the sharp end downward, in November, foure or five inches deepe. T. T.

Peaches stones set.

17 Set springs and plants in haruest.

Springs and plants set.

18 If a Plant put forth many stalkes or branches from the roote, & you would haue each branche to roote, the beare vp the earth about them to some reasonable height, either vvith tiles or brickbats; and in that earth, euerie branch vvill roote. (Quare, if your branch will roote at any part but in a ioynt, about the which also,

Branches to roote in the ground.

with a great aule you must prick many holes euen to the wood.) This is a necessarie secrete in all such plants as be straight and stiffe, and not apt to bow, or to be layde along within the earth. *Per M^r. Pointer.*

Of a tree or
Vine reco-
uered.

19 How to recouer an old decaying tree or Vine, with blood, & pidgions dung, see tit. Flowers, *numero 34.*

Orchard of
dwarff trees.

20 An orchard of dwarffe-trees, that may be defended from all frosts, see tit. Flowers, *numero 32.*

Early fruit.

21 How to haue early fruit, see tit. Flowers, *numero 33.*

22 Plant dwarfie trees, and when the fruit is almost ripe, bow downe their branches with their fruit vpon them, into great earthen portes, or pitched tubs, either with bottoms, or without bottoms, the portes or tubs standing in the earth; then cover the with boardes and earth from the sunne, and the sap of the tree will keepe them growing a long time, *ut opinor*. Proue this in greene fruit, ripe fruit, and almost ripe fruit; also in the blooming time, if you fear frosts, bow downe the branches with the blossoms, as

Fruit grow-
ing long.

Blossoms
from frosts.

before, to defend the in May
from the iniurie of the wea-
ther: & by this help you may
happely haue fruit, when o-
thers shall want.

Grapes
growing
long vpon
the Vine.

23 Put a Vine branch tho-
rough a basket in Decemb.
chuse such a one as is like to
beare grapes; fill the basket
with earth, and vwhen the
Grapes are ripe, cut off the
brāch vnder the basket: keep
the basket abroad, whilst the
weather is warme; and within
dores in colde weather, in a
convenient place: proue this
in plummes and cherries, &c.

Plums and
cherries
growing
long.

24 Make diuers holes with

a croe of iron, rounde about the bodies of your trees; and about Alhallowtide; poure Oxe blood into the holes, cover them with earth, and this will make your trees to prosper well. *Probatum* in Apricot trees, *per M^r. Andr. Hill.* If you doe this at the Spring, the smell of the blood will offend you; and therefore this practice is best for the Winter season.

25 Plant the shootes of Sallow, Willow, Alder, and of all swift growing trees, being of seauen yeres growth, sloping off both the ends one way,

Trees to prosper.

Apricots to prosper.

Speedie woods.

and laying the sloped ends towards the ground, let them bee of the length of a billet, burie the a reasonable depth in the ground, and they will put forth seauen or eight branches, each of which will become a tree in a short time. I take moist groundes to bee best for this purpose: thus you may haue speedy growing woods.

Branches
to roote.

26 To make any branch of a tree to roote, see tit, Flowers, *numero 45.*

Trees fro
barking or
canker.

27 Mix greene Cow-dung and vrine together, wash the trees with a brush so high as

you

you thinke meet, once in two or three months, and it will keepe the trees from barking with beasts, comies, &c. and the same dooth also destroy the canker.

28 Take of the rich crust of one acre of ground, & there-with you may make any garden, or orchard ground, that is but a foote deepe in goodnes, of what depth you please to make the rootes of your trees to prosper the better.

Rich mold
for orchard
or garden.

29 In high grounds & sandie, set trees deepe: in lowe grounds, and watry, plant them shallow; the shallower

Depth for
trees.

the

the better. *Per Master Hill.*
But by *Taucerner*, you must set
your trees so, that the rootes
may spreade in the vpper
crust, which is the fruitful part
of the earth. This crust in som
grounds is two foot; in some,
three foote; in some, one foot;
and in some, but halfe a foote
deep: see the reason more at
large, in his booke, page 34.

Proining
of trees.

30 Lop, top, and proine, all
trees in Ianuarie, in the wane
of the Moone, and pare them
ouer in March: so shall the
barke couer his stock the so-
ner.

31 Slit the barke of all trees

that

that are barke-bounde, in February, or March, in the increase of the Moone.

Trees bark-bound, helped.

32 Refuse to graffe, plant, remoue, lop, top, or proine, and to slit the barks of trees, also to sette or sowe cornels, nuts and stones, in weather frostie or watrie, & when the winde shall be East or North, or North-east. Yea, the best Oake felled vnder such a winde, will prooue but wind-shaken timber.

Ill weather for orchard workes.

Oake when not to be felled.

33 Small crabstock of three inches about, or less, may be grafted.

Signes of crabstock.

34 Peare-stock, and white-

thorn,

Bignes of
Peare stock
and white-
thorne.

thorne stocks of the same
scantling, all of them about
the length of twelue or twen-
tie foure inches.

Bignes of
wild chery
stocks.

35 Wilde cherrie stocks, 3.
4. or 5. foote long, & three in-
ches about, little more, or
lesse.

White plu-
stocks.

36 White plumstocks wold
be of the same bignes.

When a
stock is to
be grafted.

37 When the stocke is able
to put forth in one yeere a
shoote of a yard long, then is
it of strength sufficiēt to bear
acions; for then it sheweth to
like the ground well: other-
wise, it will neuer prooue a
faire tree.

38 A Pearce or warden, grafted vpon a white-thorne, will be small, hard, cappard, and spotted; but a Medlar may well be grafted vpon a white thorne. *Taverner.*

white thorn
no stocke
for pearce or
warden;
good for a
Medlar.

39 The suckers of Quince trees, and Filberds, wil proue weil being planted. *Idem.*

Suckers
planted.

40 For Chestnuts & Wall-nuts, set the nuts onely. *Taverner.*

Nuts set.

Rules for Inoculation, or grafting in the budde.

41 IF you graft in the bud, be carefull to close the

1 Close well
in the bot-
tome.

same

same well in the bottome of the scocheon ; for there the sappe riseth that maketh it to take. *Per Andr. Hill.*

2 Time of
grafting.

42 From the eight of Iune vntill the 24. is the best time to graft in the bud in plums and cherries, but specially in Apricots ; but the surest rule is to doe this worke, vwhen you finde the barke to come easily from the body.

3 Instru-
ment to
graft with.

43 Two parts of three in a Goose-quill taken away in breadth, is an apt toole to take off a budde withal, without danger of hurting the budde. *Per Maister Ppinter.*

Some

Some commend a toole of Ivorie; some do onely slippe off the bud & the bark together.

44 Graffing, by taking off a bud losége wise, & setting the same in another like place vpon a stocke, is good. *Per Maister Pointer.* This is done at such time, as is fit to graft in the cions.

45 When your bud takes, then in March after, cut off all that groweth aboue it, stripping away all the buddes that put foorth: and that which remaineth serueth to leade vp the branch of the

4 Losenge-
wife.

5 What to
do whē the
bud taketh.

bud,

bud to keepe it straight, and to defende it from breaking with the winde.

6 The lowest budde maintained.

46 If you graft two or three buddes vpon one tree, and they all doe take, maintaine onely the lowest, & preserue and strengthen the same with some nether branch, *sicut antè, numero 46.*

7 A chery vpon a plum tree.

47 A cherie prospereth wel vpon a plum stocke; *sed non è contra*: and therfore, if you graft a cherie in the bud vpon a branch, or bough, of a plum tree that dooth beare, you may make the same tree to beare both plummes and

cher-

cherries. *Per M^r. Hill, pro experto.*

48 A paire of Compasses made flat at the ends, & sharp with edges, is an apt instrument to cut away the barke for inoculatioⁿ, both for a true breadth and distance all at once. And so likewise with the same you may take off the bud, trulie to fit the same place again in the stock: some Compasses are made flatte at one end, and sharpe at the other.

49 You must haue care in this grafting, not to hurt or bruse the gelly next the stock

8 Grafting
cōpasses.

9 Gelly
preserved in
the stock.

I.

which

which must minister sappe to
your bud.

10 Gelly in
the budde
preserved.

50 Also when you haue ta-
ken off your bud, clippe the
sides of the barke whereon
the bud standeth, with a paire
of Scissors, very euen, in a
square forme; or rather, som-
what longer thē broad: for if
you cut the barke at the ends
with a knife, laying the inside
vpon any board, you wil hurt
the gelly in the inside, & then
the bud will neuer take.

11 Bud to
take no aire.

51 Make the place readie
for inoculation, and remoue
not your budde before you
meane to place it, for taking

of

of too much ayre.

52 VWhen you haue cutte downe the barke on either side, and likewise at the top, leaue the bottom of the bark whole, and then slippe downe the barke; and betweene the barke and the tree, put in the bud, and binde the loose bark of the tree vpon your bud, & by this meanes your grafting will take more certainly. The lesser your slit is, and the closer that your bud fitteth the slit, it is the likelier to take.

53 Take off your bud from a sprig of the last yeres shoor: for that is best for this pur-

12 How to
slit the bark.

13 What
buddes are
best.

14 How to
slitte the
barke.

pose. *Per Master Andr. Hill.*

54 Make an ouerthwart cut at the bottom, and then begin your slit vpwward, putting vp your budde from the bottome of your slit, closing wel at the bottom. This is contrary to the common course, which beginneth at the top, with a slit downeward.

Grafting of a Cions.

1 Grafting
toole.

55 A toole of Ebony, or Box, is better to open the barke then a toole of iron, if you would graft a cions betweene the barke and

the

the tree. *Per Master Pointer:*
for *Mars* tainteth the sap presently.

56 Grafting whipstock wise, and letting-in the cions into the stock by a slit, is good for young trees, that spring vp of stones, or pippins, beeing of three or foure yeres growth, & not aboue. Some call this the splicing way.

2 Splicing
way.

57 Grafting vppon an olde tree, by cutting off the head, & one inch from the center by striking in a small iron wedge, and as it cleaueth by following the same with your knife; and so on either side,

3 Cleauing
the body.

placing of a cions, sap to sap ;
this is a way of grafting vſed
by Maister *Pointer* of *Twick-*
nam.

4 Lowe
grafting.

58 Graft within a foote of
the ground, if you vould
haue the fruite to grow lowe,
and easie to be gathered; and
this is also thought a fit way
to make your cions to take,
because the sap riseth speed-
ily to the cions.

5 On which
ſide to graft.

59 Graft your cions on that
ſide the ſtocke, where it may
take leaſt hurt with the ſouth-
weſt wind (because it is the
moſt common, and the moſt
violent wind that bloweth in

the

the Spring, & Sommer:) so as that wind may blow it to the stocke, & not frō the stocke.

60 If you wold haue faire & kindly cherrie trees, set the stones of cherries, of the same kinde as your bud or cions is of; and at 3. or 4. yeeres, you may graft thereon, according to the manner, *antè, num. 57. viz.* great cherries, vpō stocks that carry great cherries.

6 How to haue large cherries.

61 Some thinke it good, that your cions haue some of the former yeeres shoote with it, that it may be the stronger to graft, & abide to be put close into the stock; & perhaps it wil

7 What cions is best.

8 Cions
put in close.

forward the same in bearing.

62 It is the best way, to put in your cions in the grafting as close and straight as you may: neither are you here to feare the pinching of the stock, vnlesse it be where you graft in a deep clift of a large body.

9 The cions made
the stock.

63 So likewise you may graft, vpon a bearing bough of an apple tree, a contrarie apple; and when that cions is growne great enough to receiue another graft, you may graft a contrary fruite thereon. But an apple cions doth not agree with a Peare

stock,

stocke (not *è contra*) nor a
plom vpon an apple or pear
stocke, neither will any cions
of a fruit tree take vpon an
Elme stocke. *Per Master Hil,*
pro experto.

64 A Quince may well be
grafted vpō a Medlar stock;
and a Medlar will grow, but
not prosper so well vpon a
Quince stocke, because the
cions wil out-grow the stock.
Per Master Hil, pro experto.

65 Vnlesse the vutermost
rinde or barke of your stock
be very gentle and thin, it is
best to flitte the same along:
but hurt not the innermost

Vpon what
stocke to
graft.

10 Quince
vpō a Med-
lar.

11 Barke
when to
flit.

barke

bark whē you graft between
the barke and the tree. *Per*
Maister Andr. Hill.

12 Prepa-
ring the ci-
ons.

66 Before you graft your
cions, take away a little of the
vppermost barke on either
side the edge, but hurt not
the greenish part.

13 When to
graft deep.

67 If your barke and cions
are both straight, then may
you graft the deeper into
the stocke, *viz.* foure inches:
and that is a very sure way to
make the cions to take, so as
you ioyne sap to sap well; but
if either the stock or cions be
crooked, then two inches are
sufficient. *Per M^r. Andr. Hill.*

68 You

68 You may graft an apple
cions at Christmas, so as you
graft the same very deep into
the stocke, viz. foure inches,
or 3. at the least, and close it
well: for, though the sap rise
not, yet the moisture of the
stock is sufficient to preserve
the cions, vntill the sappe doe
rise. *Prob. per M^r. Andr. Hill.*

14 Grafting
at Christ-
mas.

69 Long mosse, wel bound
about the head of your stock
& of an inch or more in thick-
nesse, is sufficient alone to
keepe out both wind and wa-
ter from the stock where the
cions is let in. This must bee
repaired again at midsomer.

15 Graft
bound with
mosse.

16 Closing
the cions.

70 Close your cions vwith red or greene waxe, hauing a little butter therin about the slit: & this both keepeth out the wind, and maketh the sap to creepe vnder, & couer the slit the sooner.

17 Peach
vpon a plum
stocke.

71 A peach may well bee grafted or inoculated in a plumme stocke, & will thriue better then vpon his owne stock.

18 One tree
let into an-
other.

72 If two trees grow together, that be apt to be grafted one into an other, then let one branch into an other workmanly ioyning sappe to sappe.

73 If

73 If you haue three or 4 good buds next the foote of the cions, that cions is long enough to be grafted; and so you may make diuers cions of one branch, where you cannot get plenty of cions.

19 Length
of a cions.

74 Close all your incisions vpon small & young stocks, with a mixture consisting of greene wax, or red wax: and if your wax be old, melt the same, and adde some fresh turpentine thereto, or else you may vse pitch in stead of wax, adding turpentine: but let there bee alwaies in your wax, one fist, or one sixth part

20 Artifici-
all wax to
close with.

of

of butter, to keepe the same supple; and when you haue applied this salve close to the ioynts, then strew theron the fine powder of dried earth, which you must haue alwaies ready; and that keepeth it hard in the sunne-shine: This is the onely composition to make the barke to couer the stocke. You must first after your grafting, bind the stock and the cions together, with the bands of Brawne, & then lay your tempered wax theron; and if the band continue whole, you shall cut it in sunder about August following.

Per Andr. Hill.

75 You may cary your cions in this manner, a long iourney without endangering them. First, wax ouer the ends with th'artificial wax, *antè, num. 75.* then role thé vp in great store of green moss moistened, & tie thé, & then put them into a case or box of wood, & so carry them. *Per Andr. Hill.* You may keep a cions 14 daies, or 3 weeks in grafting time, so as it be done before March, by fticking the same in your window onely; yet som will haue the ends of thé dipped in the compounded wax, *antè, 75.*

21 How to
carry a ci-
ons far.

22 Vpon
large frui-
ted stocks.

76 Alwaies be careful when you graft vpon young stocks the splicing way, that your stocke be of as large a kind of fruit, or larger, then the Cions, or else it will not be able to feede the cions: or els you must graft vpon larger stocks, if the cions be of a large fruit, and the stocke but of a small fruit.

23 Many
Apricot
trees of
one.

77 Plant an Apricot in the midst of other plumme trees round about it, at a convenient distance; then in an apt season, bore-thorough your plumme trees, and let in to euery one of the, one or two

of

of the branches of your Apricot tree, thorough those holes, taking away the barke on both sides of your branches which you let in, ioyning sap to sap, and lute the holes vp with tempered loame; & when they are well knit, the next yeere cut off the branch from the Apricot tree: and so you haue gotten many Apricot trees out of one. Take away in time all the heade of your plum tree, and all other branches, maintaining onely that which is gotten from the Apricot. But some cōmend rather the letting-in of a

K.

branch

branch of one tree, into the other, workmanly, for the more certaine kinde of grafting.

24 Obser-
vation in
stocke.

78 Plant euery stocke with one leading branch, at the least, to carry vp the sap: and after your stock hath growne one yeere, and maketh good shewe of liking the ground, then graft your cions vpo it, leauing one or two leaders; but none so high as to ouertop your cions: & when your cions is well taken, then cut away your leaders, and all other spires; and so your cions wil prosper exceedingly. *Per*

Andr.

Andr. Hill.

79 Some hold opinion, that if when others begin to graft in the slit, you doe then cutte off the head of your stocke, leauing one branch neer the head to leade the sap, & then after cold weather is all past, if you graft in the slit, that so your stock and cions wil prosper farre better, then if you had grafted the same in the slit at the first. *Per Andr. Hill.* But then you must remember to take away the leader, that the sap may more plentifully feed the cions.

80 Some do cut off all their

25 Head-
ing of
stocks, and
grafting
after.

26 When to
cut downe
a cions.

cions in the Winter, *viz.* either in Nouember, or December, and then lay them in earth; and in the new Moone of March, or April, they graft them, and they proue exceeding well; perswading themselves, that no knife is so sharp, but that it will hurt the barke, or gelly of the cions, if the cions should bee cut downe when the sappe is vp. This of master *Colborne*; who commédeth this course, vpon long experience. And if you graft those cions vpon such forward trees, as haue put out their sap very plenti-

Vpon what
stocke to
graft.

fully

tully, they wil prosper exceeding wel; because being hungry, and almost starued for want of nourishment, they take holde of the sap that riseth from the stock, verie eagerlie.

81 Note that your stocks may put forth buds, yea, smal leaues; and yet you may safely graft vpon them.

27 Stocke
when to^r
graft.

82 If you would haue your stocks of your young grafted trees to prosper, and growe exceedingly, then suffer the water-boughs to growe vp with the stock, till the bodies be as bigge as your arme, and

28 Stocks
to prosper.

then prune the at your pleasure; for by this meanes the sap dooth rise more lustilie, when it hath many branches to draw from the roote.

29 Late
grafting,
yet with
advantage.

83 You may graft in the cions, a month after other me, and yet haue a longer shoote then they, the same yeere, in this manner: Cut off the head of your stocke when other men doe (which many times falleth out to be in very cold weather) then couer your stocke ouer with your artificiall wax, *antè, numero 75*; and one month after, or when all colde weather is past, croppe

your

your stocke one inch lower,
and then graft your cions; &
then (colde weather beeing
past) the sappe will rise very
plentifullie to maintaine the
cions. *Probatum per Maister
Andr. Hill.*

84 Graft not vppon any
young stock, till it be able to
put forth a shoote of a yard
long in one yere (which som-
times will not happen, till it
haue beene of two or three
yeres growth): for till it put
forth abundance of sap, it wil
neuer feede the cions suffici-
entlie. *Expertum per Maister
Andr. Hill.*

30 Whē to
graft a
stocke.

31 Stocks
for great
cherries.

85 The stocks of black cherrie trees, are best to graft the great cherrie vpon. *Probatū per Master Colbarn.*

32 Store of
stocks.

86 To haue your Nurserie full of stocks to graft on, sowe the stampings of crabs; which are cōmonly full of cornells. *Per Kirwin.*

33 Ground
for a nursery.

87 Let your Nurserie consist alwaies of a more barrain ground then your orchard, whether you meane to remove your stockes & grafts. So likewise, if you transplant any fruit trees, bring them alwaies from a worse ground to a better, or else they will

A rule for
transplanting
of trees.

neuer

neuer prosper.

88 Slope your stocks which you meane to graft on, like Colts feete, before you graft them: for so the bark will cover the sooner, and the raine shooteth from the stocke the better. *Probatum per Master Colborn.*

34 Stocks
sloped.

89 If you would have your graft to beare quicklie, one especiall help is, to take it out of a bearing branch.

35 Cions to
bear quick-
lie.

90 At the beginning of the yeere, and before the sap do rise, you may graft in the bodie of the stocke, or by way of splicing vpon euerie little

36 The
times of
seuerall
grafting.

of

branch

branch of your tree (but al-
waies remember to take off
the top of your cions, hauing
any leaues vpon it): when the
sap is vp, then you must graft
betweene the barke and the
stocke; and when the sappe is
so plentifully risen, that the
barke wil easilie pill from the
bodie, then may you graft in
the budde, or leafe. How to
graft at Christmas, *quere an-
tè, numero 69.*

37 Plants
vpō trees.

91 To graft roses, or herbes
vpon trees, *quere, tit. Flow-
ers, numero 49.*

92 Graft the small end of
the cions downeward; and

so of peares and apples, and they wil haue no coare. *Qua-*
re, of plummes grafted vpon a Willow, to come vvithout stones. Also, such apples and peares thus grafted, will for the most part, hang vnder the leaues, and not be seene, vnlesse you come vnder the trees. *Per S.*

38 Fruite without stones, & hiddē with leaues.

93 A grafted Apricot is the best: yet from the stone you shall haue a faire Apricot, but not so good; and the grafted is more tender thē the other. *Per S.*

39 Apricot grafted.

94 Graft a Medlar vpon a Quince, and it will bring a

40 A large Medlar.

faire

41 A pippin
vpon what
stocke.

Why trees
transplan-
ted doe al-
ter.

faire and large Medlar. *Per S.*

95 A cions of a pippin, grafted vpon a crab-stocke, is more kindly, & keepeth better, without touch of canker, then beeing grafted vpon a pippin. *Per Parson Simson.*

96 Trees that beare earlie, or often in the yeere, as pear-trees vpon *Windsor-hill*, which beare three times in a yeere; these, though they be removed to as rich, or richer ground, yet they doe seldom beare so early, or so often, except the soile bee of the same hot nature, & haue the like advantages of situation,

and

and other circūstances, with those of *Windfore*. And therefore commonly, the second fruite of that peare-tree being remooued, doth seldome ripen in other places. *Per master Hill.*

97 All those fantastick conceits, of changing the colour, taste, or sent, of any fruite, or flower, by infusing, mixing, or letting in to the bark, or at the rootes of any tree, hearbe, or flower, of any coloured, or aromaticall substance, *Maister Hill* hath by often experience sufficiently cōtrolled: and though some fruites and

Colour,
sent, or tast,
altered.

flowers,

flowers, seeme to carrie the
sent, or tast, of some aroma-
ticall bodie; yet that doth ra-
ther arise from their own na-
turall infused qualitie, then
from the hand of man.

Graft be-
tween bark
and tree.

98 Some doe neuer graft
betweene the barke and the
tree, but in old stocks.

How to
loppe.

99 Lop the branches of
your trees alwaies in Winter,
before the sap doe rise, within
tenne or twelue inches of the
trunk: and in the Spring, whē
the sap is vp, cut those bran-
ches close to the trunke. And
so shall you both haue your
tree lustie, because no sappe

is left in those wast branches
(which wold haue bin lost, if
you had proined the accor-
ding to the vsuall manner, in
March, or Aprill) & also the
sappe wil then come purling
out, & soone cover the wood;
wherby you shall avoid those
blemishes in your trees, which
others procure, by proining
them in the Winter. *Per Ma-
ster Andr. Hill.*

100 *Quere,* vwhat hearbes,
flowers, or branches of trees,
may be grafted vpon the bay
or hollie tree, or any such
tree as keepeth green in win-
ter, to make them also carrie

To haue
green trees
in winter.

greene

Orchard
ground to
order.

greene leaues in Winter.

101 Pare your ground with a shod shovell, so often as any
grasse or weedes begin to
put forth, both in your nur-
sery and orchard; and so shall
you both keepe the ground
mellow, and the raine shall
haue better passage vnto the
roots of your trees. *Per master
Pointer*; who keepeth conies
in his orchard, onely to keep
downe the grasse lowe, be-
cause otherwise it would be
very chargeable. Also, in
Vineyards, the vse is to turne
vp the ground with a shallow
plough, as often as any grasse
offereth

Vineyard
to order.

offereth to spring but I think,
that prevention of grafts, both
in orchard and vineyard, is
much better, if it were not too
costly.

102 Upon the Epiphanie, by
reason of a great storme, an
apple tree, that had not been
very fruitfull before, was al-
most blowne vp by the rootes
at Hackney, and after with
ropes it was drawne upright,
and some what mounted, &
the roote couered with earth;
& that tree, the next Sommer,
bore an exceeding great bur-
den of fruit.

103 When your apple cor-

Industrious
to be used
10000

Tree roo-
ted higher.
Post, 106.

no small
benefit

not more
used

draco

L.

nells,

Wreathed
bodies of
trees.

nells are of 2. yeeres growth, then set a long straight sticke by each of them, winding the young stock about the stick, by little and little as it groweth, & fastning it with bandes vnto the sticke, and so it will grow in a wreathed forme.

Fruite enlarged.

104 *Quere*, if nipping off the new and tender toppes about blossoming time, will not make sommer fruit trees to blossom speedily, or to enlarge the fruit.

Barren tree
to beare.

105 If an olde tree that is spent, & hath done bearing, be vnderpropped, so as the body sinke not, and that the

earth

earth be after taken away fro
vnder all the rootes, and in
stead thereof, good rich mold
bee conuaied into the voide
places, that so an old tree will
florish againe, & beare fruit.

Ante, numero 103.

166 The right honourable
my Lorde Zouch, in Winter,
anno. 97. (Per Master Andr.
Hill, moist vweather is best,
that the earth cleauing to the
rootes, may be also remoued
with them, the earth beeing
fast bound with fearne bran-
ches to the rootes) remoued
diuerse apple trees, damson
trees, &c. beeing of thirty or

Transplan-
ting olde
trees.

forty yeres growth, at *Hackney*: the earth was digged in a good large compasse frō the rootes, the rootes little hurt; holes were prepared for each tree before hand, enriched with fresh & good earth; the branches and tops taken off almost close to the trunk: & they were planted againe in the same hower wherein they were remooued, & the rootes placed towards the same point of the compasse as they first grew. He had a few damsons the first yeere, and al put forth leaues at Michaelmas after, *anno* 98.

107 Blood laide at the roots
of old Vines, hath bin com-
mended for an excellent sub-
stance to harden them, vnto
M^r. *Andr. Hill.*

Old Vines
recouered.

108 If you cut any Vines
when the sap is vp, presentlie
couer the place with good
store of Turpentine, & it will
stay bleeding. *Probatum per*
Master Melinus. Some com-
mend the straight binding of
a packthred about the barke
thereof: some seare with a
hot iron, and drop hard wax
presently vpon it.

Bleeding of
Vines staid.

109 By the opinion of some
men, if outlandish fruit trees

Early fruits.

be planted in England, they doe strue to put forth blossomes, and to bring fruite at the same time with vs, as they did in their naturall places, vnlesse the extremity of cold doe nip or hinder them. And this seemeth to them to bee the reason, vvhy the Blackthorne at *Glassenbury Abbey*, did vse to blossom at Christmas, because happelic the plant was brought from such a climat, as where it did blossom at the same time of the yeere: yet I doe rather think, that some philosophicall medicine was applied to the

roote

roote thereof, whereby the
radicall *Balsamū* of the plant
was mightily fortified in his
owne kind. *Anse*, ait. Flow-
ers, *numera* I.

110. If your trees stand in
wet grounds, some do advise
to lay lime on the face of the
ground, to help the bearing
of the trees.

111. If whilst you maintain
some suckers to your stocke
(because the stocke is not yet
so big as your arme) your ci-
ons doth not prosper to your
minde, then nip off the buds
that grow vpon the suckers,
now and then in the midst, till

Wet or-
thard hel-
ped.

The cions
to prosper.

your cions thrive according
to your owne desire.

True proi-
ning.

112 In proining of your
fruite trees, or of any other
shrub or plant bearing fruite;
you must alwaies haue re-
spect, whether it beare his
fruit vpon the first, second, or
third yeeres sprout; for you
must neuer cut away all the
bearing sprouts if you mean
to haue any fruite. As, in pip-
pins, the third yeeres sprout
doth onely beare fruite; and
in some other fruit trees, on-
ly the second yeeres sprouts;
in Gooseberries, the last
yeeres sprouts beare most.

Per

Per M^r. And. Hills

113 When your trees are young, you may bow them to what compasse you wil, by binding them downe vvith packthread to any circular forme, or other shape that pleaseth one best. And by this means your timber wil grow fitte for shippes, wheelles, &c. wherby great wast of timber in time would be avoided.

Timber to grow of any fashion.

114 Mix cow-dung & horse-dung well rotted, vvith fine earth and claret wine lees, of each a like quantitie, baring the rootes of your trees in January, February, and March:

Apricots to beare.

and

and then apply of this mixture to the rootes of your Apricot trees, and so cover the with common earth: by this meanes, such Apricot trees as neuer bare before, haue brought forth great store of fruite. Prooue this in other trees. This of M^r. *Andr. Hill.*

Pearre, warden, peach, in what ground.

115 Peares, Wardens, and Peaches, delight in Clay-grounds.

How to vse the rootes in setting.

116 VVhen you plant any tree, presse not downe the rootes together, with laying earth confusedly vpon them, but extend euery branch by it selfe, and cover it looselie

with

with earth, according to that forme wherein it did first grow. *Per Master Colborne.*

117 Apricots like well in sandie grounds.

Apricot, in what ground.

118 Some holde opinion, that if one set the slips of an apple tree, and so of diuers other trees, that these vwill proue dwarf trees. And so of the tree that beareth a white flower, as big as a rose, called the Gelderland rose.

Dwarf trees.

Gelderland Rose.

119 From May to the end of Iuly, you may take off the barke from any bough of a tree, round about the bough 4 inches deepe, if the bough

Dwarf trees.

be as large as a mans wrist;
or els a lesse depth will serue.
If the bough be lesse in com-
passe, cover the bare place; &
somwhat aboue and belowe,
with loame well tempered
with horsdūg, binding down
the loame with hay, & brawne
bands vppon the hay: and so
let it rest till about Alhallon-
tide. And then within two or
three daies of the first newe
Moone, cut off the bough in
the bare place, but in any case
cut not the greene barke a-
boue it; and then set it in the
ground, and it will growe to
bee a faire tree in one yeere,

accor-

according to the length of
the bough. *Quere*, of water-
ring the loame now & then.
Yet in reason, mee thinks it a
likelier course, to clap a gilli-
flower pot made of purpose
in two halves, with a great hole
in the bottom, about such an
arme; and after you have
bound the pot well with wier,
then to fill it with good earth
which you may better water
in dry weather, then you can
do the lump of loame. You
may also use a twig no bigger
than ones finger, in the same
manner. Yet some do rather
commend the binding of the

loame,

loame, or earthing the tree, with a pot about it, without taking away any barke at all, but onely pricking many holes with a great aule, in that part of the barke which is covered with the lome or earth. You must remember to vnderproppe the pot, or else to hang it fast to the tree. *Que-ry*, if a branch must not roote at a ioyn.

How to
lop Elmes.

120 If you cut off the top or head of an Elme, it wil not leaue rotting downeward, till it be hollow, and doate within: but an Oake vvill abide heading, & not rot. Also, the

boughes

boughes or branches of an
Elme, wold be loft a foot long,
next to the trunk when you
lop them. This of an expert
Carpenter.

121. To avoide sappinelle,
fell both the bodies and the
armes of Oakes and Elmes in
December, after the frost
hath well nipped them: and
so your saplings, vyhereof
rafters, sparres, &c. are made,
will last as long as the hart of
the tree, without having any
sap. *Ab eodem.*

122. Take off a thin turf
of two foote, rounde about
each tree newlie planted, co-

Sappinelle
to avoide.

Young
trees to
growe.

ver the same with fearne,
peale strawe, or such like, a
handfull thicke: water your
trees once a month, if the
weather proue dry, with dung
water, or comon water, that
hath stood in some open pit
in the sommer. This keepeth the
ground loose from binding;
whereby the tree will prosper
the better, and put forth
shoots of three & foure foote
in one yeere. Remember you
doe not set any tree about
one foot deep, or little more,
but giue each tree some props
for the first yeere, that the
winde shake it not too much.

And yet some, of good experience, doe hold, that it skilleth not how much a young tree be shaken (so as it be not blowne vp by the rootes) and that it prospereth so much the better.

123 Quinces growing against a wall, lying open to the sunne, & defended from colde windes, eate most delicately. This secret my Lord *Darcie* brought out of *Italie*.
Quere, of all other fruits.

124 Set Peach stones in a dry ground, where there is no water vwithin 3 or 4 foote; for this tree hath one roote

*Delicate
Quincès.*

*Peach and
Apricot
stones to
set.*

M.

that

that wil runne deepe into the ground; and if it once getteth into the water, the tree dieth. The stone bringeth forth a kindly Peach. Set Peach and Apricot stones in pottes of earth, within doores in February; keep the earth moist, by watring now and then; transplant them in March into your orchard. *Per S.*

Sap of tree
to gather.

125 In the end of March, gather the sap of trees within a foote of the ground: but take off the first bark, & then slit the white bark overthwartwise, euen to the body of the tree; but slit onely that part

of

of the barke which standeth south west, or between South and West, because little or no sap riseth from the North, or Northeast side. After you haue slit the tree, open the slit with your knife, so as you may let in a leafe of a tree, first fitted to the breadth of the slit; and from this the sap will drop, as it doth in filtration. Take away the leafe, and the barke will close againe, earthing it with a little earth vpon the slit. *Per S.*

126 Cut away all the idle shootes of the last yeere, in your Apricot and Cherrie

Faire Apricots and cherries.

trees, before Christmas some three weekes, to make your fruite the fairer.

To stay
blossoming

127 If you would stay the sappe of trees from rising, to make your trees to blossom later, thereby to avoid frosts in blooming time, then hack cross-wise, *viz.* ouerthwart the tree, vpon so much of the tree as is within the ground, euen downe to the roote, and the couer it again with earth. Hack it very thick, euen thorough all the bark to the very wood, in the new Moone, three weekes before Christmas, if they bee apple trees,

peare

peare trees, or vwarden trees:
but for Apricots, doe this rather
in the full of the moone,
next before Christmas; but
crosshack your chery trees &
peach trees, in the new moon
next after Christmas: and so
you shal haue your blossoms,
and *per consequens*, your fruit,
come later then other mens
doe, because the sap cannot
rise. I thinke you must also
hack the maine roote. *Quare.*
Per S.

128 If you would make a
tree in a short time to cast his
leaves, and thereby to bring
foorth young leaves, which

Green trees
in Autūne.

Quere, if
the moone
be heere to
be respected.

will last vpon the tree fresh & greene, when all other trees haue lost their leaues; then cross-hack the bark, close to the wood about Midsommer. In all the cross-hackings heer mentioned, let euery of them bee halfe an inch, or there about, distant one from the other; and euery rank of hacks, one inch aboue another, or thereabout. Also, this practice to auoide the fall of the leafe, must be done but euery second yeere to any tree, for feare of destroying the same.

Bodies of
trees to en-
large.

129 But if in Ianuary, or before the sap doe rise, you

hacke

hacke the body long-wise, & not ouerthwartly, and that only thorough the first bark, and no further; this wil make the bodies of your trees to swell, and burnish the better, to maintaine their heades or grafts.

Barkbound.

130 And if by ouerthwart hacking you would onely kil the moss of trees, the let your ouerthwart hacks be thorow the barke, euen to the wood: & this you must doe between *Alballontide*, and *S. Andrewes* day; viz. so soone as the leaues be off the tree, both to avoid moss, and to make barraine

To kill
moss.

-- --
--- --
--- --
--- --

treestobear. You must make these hacks with the nether corner, or point of a small hatchet, so as every notch may bee about halfe an inch long; and hack the body the height of a man; *viz.* one row of hacks, two inches below one another, all over the bodie: but let there be a distance betweene the overthwart hacks, so as they may not meete in a rounde ring, like a circle, about the tree: and by this meanes; the vppermost barke whereon the moss grew, will in time fall cleane away, & the moss with

it,

it, and the tree will gather a new barke. And though the tree be thus hacked but to a mans height, yet the tree will beare much better the next yeere. But when your leisure serueth, cross-hacke all the body in this manner, euen to the trunke, as also a part of euery great arme that groweth next the tree. Note that in seauen yeeres the tree wil be barke-bound, and so mossie againe, as at the first: and therefore once in 7 yeeres, you must renew this worke.

Per S.

131 But if your tree beare

not

A tree to
root higher.

not, because it was planted too deepe at the first, the take away the earth from the bodie of the tree; and a little belowe the vppermost face of the ground, prick the bodie of the tree cleane thorough the barke, full of holes, with a pretty round aule or bodkin, of a reasonable breadth. The cover the body with earth, & diuerse new rootes will issue, to make the same fruitfull.

Sap choked.

Barren tree to beare.

13 And if your tree beare not wel, by reason that all the sappe runneth into leaues, which is a common fault in diuers orchards, the to check

the sap, cut off all the young
rootes that growe about the
maister rootes; and cross-
hacke the bodie vnder the
ground, & likewise the maine
rootes as before, *numero 131*,
to avoide mosse, and cover
the tree with earth againe: for
by this meanes, the sappe is
kept from rising vp too plen-
tifully. *Per S.*

133 All barrenness, or vn-
fruitfulness in trees, doth for
the most part arise, either by
reason of their mossinesse,
whose cure is *antè*, *numero*
131; or because they are bark
bound, whose remedie is *an-*

Causes of
barrenness
in trees.

tè, *nu-*

tè, numero 130; or because they were planted too deep, whose remedy is *antè, numero 132*; or by reason that the sap, which should turne into fruit, runneth altogether, or for the most part, into leaues: & this is remedied, *sicut antè, numero 133*.

Apples with
out wrin-
kles.

134 Gather not your pippins till the full moone after Michaelmas; so may you keepe them a whole yeere without shrinking: and so of grapes, and all other fruites; so of onion seedes, annis seedes, & other seedes, which you wold keepe full and plumpe. *Per S.*

135 Let your tree whereon you graft, bee more forward then the cions; *viz.* let it either haue bigger buds then the cions hath, or smal leaues: but the cions is best that hath onely redde buddes, and no leaues.

Respect betweene the stocke and cions.

136 I haue seene Cherries grow in clusters like Filberts, *viz.* 2. 3. 4. and 5. vpon one stalke. *Quere,* if it be not performed in this maner; Ioyne 2. 3. 4. or 5. leaues with the buds in one slit together, by way of inoculation, and so leaue them.

Cherries in clusters.

Heere I will conclude with

a pre-

a pretty conceit of that delicate knight, sir *Francis Carew*; who, for the better accomplishment of his royall entertainemēt of our late Queene of happy memory, at his house at *Beddington*, led her Maiestie to a Cherrie tree, whose fruite hee had of purpose kept backe from ripening, at the least one month after all Cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed, by straining a Tent or cover of canvas ouer the whole tree, and wetting the same now & then with a scoope or horne,

as the heate of the weather
required; & so, by with-hol-
ding the sunne-beames from
reflecting vppon the berries,
they grew both great, & were
very long before they had
gotten their perfect cherrie-
colour: and when hee was
assured of her Maiesties com-
ming, he remoued the Tent,
& a few sunny daies brought
them to their full maturitie.

FINIS.

Erratum.

*In the 156 page, beginning at the second
line, alter the points, and reade thus; or
else a lesse depth will serue, if the
bough be lesse in compasse:*

<p>17</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>19</p>	<p>20</p>
<p>21</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>24</p>
<p>25</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>28</p>
<p>29</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>32</p>
<p>33</p>	<p>34</p>	<p>35</p>	<p>36</p>
<p>37</p>	<p>38</p>	<p>39</p>	<p>40</p>
<p>41</p>	<p>42</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>44</p>
<p>45</p>	<p>46</p>	<p>47</p>	<p>48</p>
<p>49</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>51</p>	<p>52</p>
<p>53</p>	<p>54</p>	<p>55</p>	<p>56</p>
<p>57</p>	<p>58</p>	<p>59</p>	<p>60</p>
<p>61</p>	<p>62</p>	<p>63</p>	<p>64</p>
<p>65</p>	<p>66</p>	<p>67</p>	<p>68</p>
<p>69</p>	<p>70</p>	<p>71</p>	<p>72</p>

old T
A NECESSARIE TA-
ble to the Booke.

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90	Warrant to plant.
80	Warrant to plant.
70	Warrant to plant.
60	Warrant to plant.
50	Warrant to plant.
40	Warrant to plant.
30	Warrant to plant.
20	Warrant to plant.
10	Warrant to plant.
0	Warrant to plant.



*An offer of some new,
rare, and profitable In-
ventions.*

AND now it is
time to so-
lace our sel-
ues, with som
pleasing and
extraordina-
ry secrets of another nature;
that I may both giue you a
taste of some variety of skill,

O.

and

An offer of some new, rare,

and also furnish such as desire the same, with the delicate fruites of some new inventions, which I know the nature of man doth earnestly affect.

My first Offer shall be to all thrifty Gentlemen, that are willing to be serued in siluer, to direct them to a Silver-smith, who shall forge and fashion for them, all sorts of dishes, basons, sawcers, and trencher-plates of Siluer; which shall be euery way as serviceable, as faire, large, & beautiful, and in fineness truly answerable to the Standard, and touch of the Gold-

smiths

and profitable inventions.

smiths hall: and yet vpon every hundreth pounds worth in value, there may wel be saved twenty pounds; which is one fift penny of that, which is cōmonly disbursed in our vsuall plate. But this secrete extendeth not to any boaul, standing peece, cuppe, ewer, &c. which consisteth of diuers parts, whereby the workman is forced to vse any soder in them.

Now, that I may also speake sensibly, & without iust controulement of the Golden Company; I must let you vnderstande, that the reason

An offer of some new, rare,

why our ordinary plate must of necessity bee so massie, as it is now made, is, for that in the finishing thereof, and before the Silver-smith can make it fit for burnishing, it must first be nealed red hot; and happely twice or thrice, before it be boiled in Argoll water; which, together with the burnishing, taketh away all spots and foulness, and giueth it the true gloss & lustre of siluer: but by the way, that closenesse and stifnesse which it had gotten vnder the hammer, by this nealing in the fire, is greatly impai-

red,

and profitable inventions.

red, and made much more soft, pliant and flexible, then it was before; and so, more subiect to bowing, bending and battering, vnlesse it bee made substantiall, & of some good thicknes. And therefore this plate that I intend, being much thinner, & lighter then the other, shall be taken after it is once forged and planished, and then the lustre giuen it, without the heating, or nealing thereof in the fire; and yet the whole dish and swages thereof, will bee faire and beautifull.

From hence I wil proceed

An offer of some new, rare,

to a secret in gold, fit for such as haue money enough, as wel to satisfie their pleasures, as their necessities: which I haue ranged after my silver secrete; because though the metall it selfe be more worthy in value, yet hath it not so many necessary and common vses as the other.

It is possible, and (because all feare and doubt shall bee remoued) I will from time to time find euery man that shal desire the same, such a Jeweller, as shal make him any patterne, or worke of golde (I may not call it a Jewell, because

and profitable inventions.

cause it wanteth stones to garnish it) with the fift or sixt part of the weight in golde, which any of our Jewellers haue hetherto made shew of, or performed.

There was an outlandish workmā, who not many yeers since, presented that woorthy Prince, the Lantzgraue of *Hessen*, that now liueth (from whō I could easily draw some honourable and bountitull pension, if I were disposed to trauell) with a Beare & Lion of golde, that were both hollow within, and each of them of the length of a mans mid-

An offer of some new, rare,

dle finger; and euery part and lineament of them, answering truly in proportion to the length : and both these did not exceede the weight of a French crowne.

These artificial peeces were so highly esteemed of this noble Prince, that he forthwith cōmaunded three thousand crownes to bee giuen him, in reward of his invention. I would to God, that all English wits, that were able to bring forth as great magisteries as this, might receiue the like encouragement : then you should see that veresied

in

and profitable inventions.

in our times, which *Ouid* in the bitternes of his soule, vpō the backsliding of a friend, writ vpon the two irreconciliable Elements, *Vnda dabit flammās, et dabit ignis aquas:* Not much vnlike that chymicall sentence; *Combure in aqua, lava in igne.*

Now, vpon the report of this invention, I did presently call to minde the manner thereof, which many yeeres since I had conceiued, when I was meditating vpon the whole Art of casting & molding in gold & siluer: which I haue also published in a for-

mer

An offer of some new, rare,

mer booke; and, since, haue caused my workman (to cōfirme the assurance of my knowledge therein) to make a cock of gold, sitting vpon a golden trumper, both of the hollow in euery part, & being of a pretty bignes, & yet not weighing about 4 grains. And I nothing doubt (if I were disposed to shewe a master-peece of this worke) but that it were possible to make a chaine of gold, with 40. shillings onely, which should shew to be a chaine of 50 pounds: but it would be found very light in the scale.

And

and profitable inventions.

And thus may one haue the true cōterfeit of any vilage, or personage, beeing of the largeness of a shilling, to cōsist onely of fīue or six grains of gold in value.

From these two most royall, rich, and fixed metalls, I wil descend to the most worthy & peerless plant of all the rest, I meane the grape; of whose excellēt vertues, many excellent Writers haue both largely & learnedly written: and happely if I were also disposed to presse my pen that way, I could also remember those ancient Authors, of

some

An offer of some new, rare,

some speciall vses thereof, which either they had vtterly forgotten, or peradventure neuer thought vpon. For, where shall we find that Philosopher, *Qui omnia novit in omnibus*? But my purpose at this time, is onely to bring English wines, both white and claret, in some request amongst vs: wherein I must of necessity be beholding to the grape. Now, if any man shall make any question of the wholsomness of these wines, I may easily satisfie him, that they cannot vary much from the nature of other outlan-

dish

and profitable inventions.

dish wines, because they strength, colour & verdure, is wholly derived from the Vine: whereas (to let passe the slovenly, & vnwholsom pressing out of manie of our French wines) if I should but remember you, of all the sleights, sophistications, and parellings of our english coopers therein (whereof in my booke, entituled *Secreta Dei pampinei*, not yet published, I haue set downe many particular praactices) I doubt I should stirre vp a great buzzing in the braines of all our English *Bacchonists*.

And

An offer of some new, rare,

And if any exception thold
be taken against the race and
delicacie of them, I am con-
tent to submit them to the
censure of the best mouthes,
that professe any true skill in
the iudgement of high coun-
try wines: although for their
better credit herein, I could
bring-in the French Embas-
sador, who (now almost two
yeeres since, comming to my
house of purpose to tast these
wines) gaue this sentence vp-
on them; that he neuer drank
any better nev^v Wine in
France. And Sir *Francis Vere*,
that martiall Mirrour of our
times,

and profitable inventions.

times, who is seldom or never without a cup of excellent wine at his table, assured me that he neuer dranke the like vnto mine, but once, and that in France. So that now mee thinks I begin to growe somewhat strong in my supporters; & therefore I make some doubt, whether I shall need to bring in that renowned Lady *Arabella*, the Countesse of *Cumberland*, the Lady *Anne Clifford*, the Lady *Hastings*, the Lady *Candish*, & most of the Maides of Honour, with diuers Lordes, Knights, and Gentlemen of

good

An offer of some new, rare,

good worth, that haue generally applauded the same; or leaue it heere to worke out his owne credit in his due time, because it is rich, and of a strong boiling nature.

Now for the lasting, because that is also an inseparable qualitie to good wines, I can boldly iustifie, that I haue kept it a whole yeere, and sometimes longer, without any shewe of fainting deadness, or discolouring: which is as much as any Vintner can well require in his best French wines.

The price thereof will seldom

and profitable inventions.

dom or neuer exceede the
rate of the outlandish; and
very often, and specially at
this present, they are much
cheaper: and therefore, were
I of a strong constitution of
bodie, I would think to gaine
more, by making them be-
tweene this and the next vin-
tage, then I shall euer be able
by disclosing the secret.

But what is the end of all
this discourse may some man
object; and therefore iustlie
demaund, whether I purpose
freely to discover my know-
ledge heerein to all men, or
whether I meane to change

P.

my

An offer of some new, rare,

my Copie, and to holde of S. Martin: and so being either free of the Vintners Company, or rather licensed by M^r. *Ingrams* priviledge, whether I meane to retaille the same to all commers? Surely, both these I do greatly distast; the first, as too liberall in respect of my charge, & travell therein imployed: the second, as too base, in respect of my place and calling. And therefore, to giue some reason of this my publication also, I must let you vnderstand, that what I have written heere, is partly to answer the idle, &

and profitable inventions.

fraudulous obiections of
some, who vvithout either
sight or taste, haue vtterly cō-
demned my wines alreadie;
but principally, to stirre vp
some better spirit then mine
owne, that can deuise some
likelier course of advantage,
with preservation of the Au-
thors credit, then I can as yet
finde out for my selfe: vnto
whom, I will willingly com-
municate the same. Or if
there shold fall out any com-
petent number of gentle-
men, that were desirous of the
secret, onely to make whites
or clarets, for their own pri-

An offer of some new, rare,

vate houses, I might happely
be drawne vpon reasonable
termes, and vnder reasona-
ble conditions, to impart my
skill,

These wines are to be made
all the yeere long, by seuerall
Arr; and there will be matter
sufficient to make two thou-
sand tuns yearly at the least.

And heere, as a paralell vn-
to this, I haue thought good
also to make a profitable of-
fer for *Worcestershire*, and all
such other Shires, as at this
day make any store of Sider,
or Perry; all which the inha-
bitants may easily convert at

their

and profitable inventions.

their pleasure into good whites and clarets: and I am not ignorant, that many of them, haue already passed in our London Taverns for new Rhenish wines.

I had thought also to haue commended an admirable Caustick which without any sensible paine, will pearce into the flesh: A necessary secret to giue issue to an Impostume, and to lay open any sore or vlcer, that is not soundly healed; where otherwise, there must be launcing, or incision made, to the intolerable griefe of the Pati-

An offer of some new, rare,

ent: but hauing (I fear) over-
slipped the time, for the ga-
thering of one of th' ingredi-
ents belonging thereto, I
doubt I shall hardly finish vp
this crystalline Cawsticke till
the next yeere; against which
time (if in the *interim* I shall
finde any iust cause) I will
prepare the same, for all such
as shall willingly entertaine
the same.

And thus I haue culled out
a few choice flowers, out of a
large ground: which if they
shall worke either fauour,
credit, or profit vnto the
Publisher, I shall be readie to

and profitable inventions.

second them with a new supply of fresh Inventions; *ut semper novus veniam*, not against *Antony*, that famous Conspirator of *Rome*, but against *Ignorance*, the professed Enemy to all true Religion and Learning.

FINIS.





FINIS.



